The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28757—NEW SERIES.   BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1892.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th „
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd „
B.L. ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L. GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th „
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
				Saturday.
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 2nd	June 30th	July 28th.
„ 16th	July 14th	August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 21st, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Clas
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, an BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis	3.800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 23, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
BRITANNIA	3069	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 20, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sle ng Car Tickets obtained.

C APER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Stea rs, and every information afforded as to terms and acco odation.

SECOND SALOON.

The S erior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap P age to England, and to enable us to arrange select pa s and suitable berthing, intending passengers should ma early Application.

Full par lars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Gri ay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular es, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at cu t rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when uired.

PACKAGES m Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STOR UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleare nd forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should nstructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invo.

GRI LAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDL GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SCOTT D Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERI RY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAM TION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examin and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at liver Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse er. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. ountry commissions towards buying and selling of hors ll meet our best attention. Horses broken to single an uble harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 3 he Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a ho ughly practical English Farrier, and every class of sho is done.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 1st June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 5th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 2nd June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—

Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool............ „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

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TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.   KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
City of Dublin	Greenhorn.	3,267	4th June.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1892.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR DRYING AND MATURING CIGARS.

1 Quart,	2 Quarts,	4 Quarts,	7 Quarts,
Rs. 2-8.	Rs. 3-8.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
„ 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

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LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARETS.

WE are the largest Importers in India, and our Brands have acquired an unequalled reputation.

	Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash per doz. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—Light, with good flavour	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine.	12 0	6 14	13 12	7 12
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body	15 8	8 12	17 8	9 14
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Of high character and flavour	19 12	12 0	22 0	13 2
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate	25 4	13 2	28 10	14 12
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate	33 0	17 8	35 2	19 12
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice	38 8	20 4	44 0	23 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

Are specially recommended for their fragrant bouquet and delicate softness to the palate.

	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.	Bots. Rs. a.	½ Bots. Rs. a.
STILL WINES.				
LAUBENHEIM—A light dinner Wine	21 0	11 8	23 0	12 8
GEISENHEIM—Good flavour and body	24 4	13 4	29 0	14 12
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)—Of great fragrance	30 12	...	31 0	..
HOCKHEIM—A very agreeable dinner wine	28 8	15 8	33 0	17 0
NIERSTEIN—Very soft	33 0	17 8	38 12	19 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH—Very fine and full-bodied	37 4	19 12	41 12	22 0
JOHANNISBERG—The perfection of Hocks	48 8	25 4	51 0	27 [illegible]
SPARKLING WINES.				
SUPERIOR HOCK—Delicate flavour and bouquet	43 0	23 0	47 12	25 12
FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN—The very finest Wine of its kind.	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12
FINE MOSELLE—Fine, full flavour	37 8	20 4	41 12	22 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE—Very fragrant	41 12	23 0	46 4	25 12
FINEST NONPAREIL—Very rich, delicious bouquet	50 8	27 8	57 4	30 12

BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Thoroughly pure, exceptional good quality, and moderate in price.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
BURGUNDIES.				
CHABLIS—A favourite white dinner Wine	22 0	12 0	24 2	13 4
BEAUNE—A fine red full-bodied Wine	22 0	12 0	21 2	13 4
MACON—Distinguished for flavour and aroma	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
POMMARD—Of fine character	26 4	14 4	29 12	16 0
CHAMBERTEIN—This is an exquisite Wine	36 4	19 4	40 12	21 8
SPARKLING RED BURGUNDIES—Of the very finest character	44 0	25 4	49 8	27 8
SAUTERNES.				
BARSAC—A good, light, refreshing Wine	23 0	12 0	25 4	14 4
SAUTERNE SUPERIOR—Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	26 4	14 12	29 12	16 8
SAUTERNE HAUT—Very rich and fine, old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body	36 4	19 4	40 12	20 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINGED LION BRAND BIRD SEEDS.

This combination of ten varieties of seeds is allowed to be best obtainable for all kinds of cage birds. Canaries, larks, linnets, and all song birds will thrive and sing upon this food when other kinds are rejected; all dirt and impurities are carefully removed, and seeds of best quality are used. Annas 6 per Packet.

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

PHILLIPS' EFFERVESCING TRAVELLERS' RESTORATIVE SALINE.

Agreeable, refreshing, cooling, invigorating, and health-restoring. Prepared with carefully adjusted proportions of Saline Salts and Fruit Extractive. Re. 1.

FRUIT LINCTUS.

An agreeable and most valuable preparation for Children and Adults suffering from Coughs and Colds, relieving without injury to the digestive organs or disturbance of stomach. Per bottle, As. 8 and As. 14.

GOVERNMENT CHOLERA PILLS.

These are composed of Opium, Black Pepper, and Assafœtida, and are a ready remedy. They are specially prepared to the Government form, and are safe for adults. As. 12.

DR. EASTON'S PILLS.

These have all the valuable properties of the celebrated Easton's Syrup, with the advantage of liberating free Phosphorus and thus acting more immediately as a permanent stimulant to the system generally, rendering the brain more active and retentive, and restoring the normal condition of all bodily functions. Re. 1.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA.

The laxative action of this preparation is very beneficial in chronic constipation, especially arising from indigestion. It seems to act as a tonic in exciting to better action the liver, stomach, and intestines. With hæmorrhoids its action appears to relieve, and not to irritate. Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS' COCA WINE.

Prepared from the leaves of Erythroxylon Coca, is a most excellent tonic and stimulant, possessing remarkable strengthening and restorative properties. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4.

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY

BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

THORPE AND CO.'S WATERPROOFS!

REGULATION CAPES (SEALED PATTERN) ANDERSON'S, BEST QUALITY, SEWN, AND TAPED.
Rs. 35.

ANDERSON'S BROWN TWILLED INVERNESS CAPES, SEWN AND TAPED.
Rs. 30.

ANDERSON'S MOUSE CASHMERE COATS, SHOULDER CAPES, WELL VENTILATED, TAPED AND SEWN. THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.
Rs. 26.

ANDERSON'S FAWN SERGE COATS, PERFECT VENTILATION, A SPECIALITY.
Rs. 30.

DRAB VULCANIZED INVERNESS CAPES.
Rs. 16-8.

STOUT DRAB, TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS, 84 by 48 (SOILED). Reduced from Rs. 16-8
To Rs. 10-8.

60-INCH DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETING.
Rs. 4-8 per yard.

DRIVING APRONS, LINED FANCY TWEEDS.
Rs. 15.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DE CARLE'S RIPE FRUIT DRINKS,

Or solid fruit juice has satisfied thousands who used it; being the very juice itself in a powder form; extra from ripe fruits is infinitely better; possesses much richer fruity flavour; will keep longer; and is considerably cheaper than ready made fruit Syrup. Annas 6 only.

MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.		Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services ... Rs. 45 to	220	Prize Cups ... Rs. 8 to	100
Mocha Sets	75	Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair Rs. 12 to	48
Samovar Sets	150	Table Lamps, splendidly decorated ... Rs. 45 to	110
Punch Bowls ... Rs. 200 to	270	Table Call Bells ... Rs. 6 to	10
Liquor Frames ... Rs. 25 to	50	Salt Cellers Glass Liners ... Rs. 4 to	8
Fruit Knife Stands ... Rs. 15 to	30	Nut Crackers	4
Cruet Frames ... Rs. 15 to	90	Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c. ... Rs. 12 to	22	Christening Mugs ... Rs. 9 to	25
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15	Smokers' Sets ... Rs. 20 to	60
Wine Coolers	55	Tankards ... Rs. 18 to	75
Egg Frames ... Rs. 20 to	120	Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Ice Buckets	9	Salad Bowls ... Rs. 35 and	45
Ice Tongs	4	Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased, Rs. 45 to	95
Ice Bowls	18	Night Lamp Screens ... Rs. 12 to	25
Butter Dishes ... Rs. 9 to	30	Toilet Services	300
Claret Jugs ... Rs. 30 to	60	Call Gongs ... Rs. 15 to	13
Wine Services ... Rs. 50 to	150	Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
Hand and Table Mirrors ... Rs. 9 to	200	Cake or Bread Trays ... Rs. 25 to	65
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters ... Rs. 14 to	110	Asparagus Service	13
Cigar Lighters	9	Cheese Covers	20
Fruit Stands ... Rs. 15 to	500	Soup Tureens ... Rs. 45 to	70
Flower Stands ... Rs. 15 to	65	Caviare Stands	16
Sugar Boxes	27	Vegetable Dishes ... Rs. 55 to	120
Ice Cream Plates ... Each	5	Venison Dish	90
Ash Trays ... Rs. 2-8 to	6	Fish do.	90
Napkin Rings ... Rs. 2 to	8	Knife Rests ... Rs. 2 to	24
Sardine Boxes on Wheels ... Rs. 20 to	30	Spirit Flasks ... Rs. 8 to	20
Toast Racks ... Rs. 10 to	20	Spoons and Forks, per doz. ... Rs. 14 to	40
Inkstands ... Rs. 9 to	70	Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200
Paper Weights ... Rs. 9 to	30		

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated Epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each Phial.

Per Phial, Re. 1; Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

1892 ARMY REGULATION 1892.
WATERPROOF CLOAK.
AS APPROVED AND SEALED AT H. M. WAR OFFICE.
ALL OTHER MAKES OBSOLETE.

CAVALRY PATTERN, AS SEALED............Rs. 45.
MODIFIED PATTERN FOR CIVILIANS............Rs. 38.
CASH OR V.-P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

RELIABLE WATERPROOF-CLOTHING. 1892.
ALL SEAMS SEWN AND TAPED.

SPECIAL NOTE !!! ALL NEW GOODS. !!! SPECIAL NOTE

THE NEW H. G. REGULATION. } MILITARY CLOAK.

THE BEST QUALITY MADE—RS. 29-12 to 33-4.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

S.S. "RUTHENIA" SAILING 1st JUNE.

"The s.s. "RUTHENIA" WILL SAIL from No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st, and Passengers are requested to be on Board by 2 o'clock. Heavy Baggage should be sent before 1. P.M.

	Tons.	Captains.	About.
†* RUTHENIA.	5400	E. Billinge	1st June for Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	6th June " Plymouth.
* LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July " Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

† This magnificent Steamer has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and is expected to make the Voyage n 22 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, May 31, 1892.

LAND FOR SALE.

SITUATE at WADJRA KARUR (Village of Diamonds), near Bellary.

250 acres or thereabouts of Freehold land and the perpetual Mining Rights of 304 acres or thereabouts.

The property belongs to the Madras Presidency Diamonds Fields, Limited.

Offers received by

P. C. RUBIE,
1, Punamali Road.

Madras, 27th May, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE MIDLAND PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at 5 P.M., on MONDAY, the 6th June, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

KOLASKER & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 31st May, 1892.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH

COUGH AND COLD?

USE ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless and free from

INJURIOUS DRUGS.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

F. S. MADON & CO.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links. Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

DUTCH CIGARS.—Mild, well-flavoured, easy draught and superb finish, Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SPOTTED DOGS.—Par Excellence *the* Mess Cigar, Rs. 11 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas" and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CONDITIONERS.—To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos in the Monsoon. Convenient, portable and unbreakable, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," (medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½ lb tins, Re. 1 and Rs. 1-14 per tin, respectively.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment, just arrived per S. S. "Shannon," of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, Aristotype and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES.—For the coming Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay

TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the estates. Splendid value.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COFFEE.—High-grown Indian, superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 7lb. nett.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
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Printing for Amateurs at the following rates:—

Quarter Plate	2 Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4¾	3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½	5 Annas per Copy.

Other Sizes in Proportion.

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, *ex* Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કં૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES, Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD WATCHES by ROTHERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 42, Medows Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!—In order to increase the value of the CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department), the MANAGER begs to announce that the Library serves itself as a medium through which latest works on all Literatures are obtainable by subscribers. Non-subscribers may register their names to-day.

THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, and the SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS, Byculla Bridge, will be RE-OPENED, on Wednesday, the 8th June. THOMAS H. GREIG, Honorary Secretary.

SECOND-HAND Pianos, German, French, English and American manufactured, in perfect good order, Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 to Rs. 800.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED an EXCHANGE.—A Subaltern Officer in the Indian Staff Corps (Bengal) wishes an immediate EXCHANGE with a duly qualified Officer in a British Infantry Regiment. For terms and further particulars apply to "EXCHANGE," care of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay.

WANTED, at once, a Competent and Experienced LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVER and COPYIST. Apply to "A. F.," care of this Paper.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English, and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.—Just unpacked. Best for Table use. Per lb, Annas 12. Per Box of 3 lb. Rs. 3 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—PORTION of GROUND-FLOOR of Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, suitable for Office or Shop. Apply to LIBRARIAN.

SALE.—B. W. G., 6, Sound, 15·2, R. A. Schooled, Quiet with Horses. Snaffle mouth, Pleasant Canter, Nice Jumper, Stands fire. Apply to "No. 788," care of this Paper.

RS. 10.—A really sound serviceable Nickel Silver WATCH with Jewelled escapement, Rs. 10 only.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers, Fort.

TO SMOKERS.—Try once Pistis and Pelekano's Real Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco. Warranted fresh. Supply by every Mail.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of Renowned Ripon Tea Estates. Highly recommended for Aroma and Flavour. Agents:—JIJIBHOY JEHANGIR and Co., Marine Street, Fort. Sub-Agents:—FRASER and Co., Chemists, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—A few Good TENTS, PITCHED under large Trees, are available.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired to entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cuttlers, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!! WATERPROOFS!!! Just Landed per s. s. Shannon. Of best make sorts and sizes for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Girls.—At HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

DAILY GROUND COFFEE.—Mokha Coffee, Re. 1-4; Ceylon Coffee, Re. 1-2; and Indian Coffee, Re. 1 per lb. These Coffees are guaranteed pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground in closed Cylinders the fine aroma is preserved.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contracter, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c. at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beohoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR NERAL (MATHERAN) KHANDALA AND LONOULI.

IT is hereby notified that for the convenience of Passengers PROCEEDING to NERAL, KHANDALA and LONOULI, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will RUN from VICTORIA TERMINUS, Bombay, on SATURDAY next, the Fourteenth Instant, and on three succeeding SATURDAYS (the Twenty-First and the Twenty-Eighth instant and the Fourth June) at the following times, namely:—

	H.	M.
Leave Victoria Terminus at	15	15
" Musjid "	15	21
" Byculla "	15	29
Arrive at Neral "	17	14
" Khandala "	19	9 and
" Lonouli "	19	25

2. First, Second and Third Class Passengers and their Luggage will be booked by this Special Train.

3. Passengers for Poona and all places beyond Lonouli will be conveyed by the Train which now leaves Victoria Terminus at 14-30 o'clock every day.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th May, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 250 tons of ⅝ inch, ¾ inch and 1 inch TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specification and forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gun fire) on Wednesday, the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th May, 1892.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK. Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

BURMA BRANCH,
COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

REQUIRED a qualified FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Must reside in furnished quarters provided in the Hospital.

No private practice allowed. Candidates to send in applications to Honorary Secretary, before 17th June, stating qualifications and giving references.

T. F. PEDLEY, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

Rangoon.

NOTICE.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES IN THE LONDON, MANCHESTER, AND LIVERPOOL FIRE BRIGADES.

AS some misapprehension exists respecting the MERRYWEATHER FIRE ENGINES supplied to the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade and the other leading English Fire Departments, Messrs. MERRYWEATHER and SONS beg to state that since the Establishment of the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade they have supplied 40 Steam Fire Engines, 16 of which are of their Improved "Metropolitan" Fire Brigade Type, with Fly-wheel and Crank motion. This design is generally approved by the Engineers and Firemen of the London Brigade in preference to the Engines of other makers for the following reasons:—

(1). The fire door is placed at the back, and the Engine can therefore be stoked en route to a fire, thus saving several minutes in getting to work; whereas in the case of other Engines the fire door is at the side, and they can only be effectually stoked, when the Engine is stationary, between the wheels.

(2). The Machinery is so arranged that one man can both work the Engine, and attend to the stoking; whereas two men are usually required with other makers' Engines.

(3). The machinery is of simpler design, and the general construction is more easily understood than other makers of Engines.

(4). The jets are more compact and solid, and generally considered to be more powerful.

The last order of the London County Council for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was given to Merryweather and Sons.

The three leading Brigades in England (London, Liverpool, and Manchester) possess Merryweather Steam Fire Engines of a collective pumping capacity of 17,080 gallons per minute as compared with Steam Fire Engines of other makers, delivering 12,000 gallons per minute, showing a preference in favor of the Merryweather Engines of over 40 per cent.

Merryweather's Single Cylinder "Metropolitan" Pattern and Double Cylinder "Greenwich" Pattern Steam Fire Engines, as supplied to the Indian Government for Simla Palace, Dum Dum Opium Factory, Kidderpore Dockyard, Fategarh Factory, &c., as well as to the Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad, Singapore, Selangor, Rangoon, Penang, Hankow, and other Brigades in India, China, and Japan, are specially adapted for the fire protection of Municipal Areas and Government Institutions, as well as Cotton Mills and other Factories.

Greenwich Road, London, S.E.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Beohoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HARRY CLARK & CO.,
HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.

PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

SPECIALITE,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.
WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)	Rs. 9
SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers)	Rs. 48

A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket	6 for Rs. 12-8
White Ground, Coloured Stripes, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket	6 for Rs. 13-8

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.

Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, BEACONFIELDS, TORPEDOS,
GOLD MOHURS, IMPERIALS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS,
SIESTAS, MAYOS, SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL........ £ 607,229
REST .... " 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1892.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now su plying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clu with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the f lowing well-known Houses:—

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	10 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	—	—	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	810 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	217½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	...	1,425
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	175
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..		850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	535
French	300	500	all	100 50	450x1
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500		
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137 475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	1300	500	500		500 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	455
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	116½
Prince of Wales	90	500	500		380
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 75	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	..	230
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	3,345	100	100	5	84
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1050
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	420xd
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	417½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	660
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	310
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	184
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	70
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1055
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1445
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,770
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,300	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650xd
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1130xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1220
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	650

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Allcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,125
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,030
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	130
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	105
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	98
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	..	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	85
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2..	Re. 1	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	„	24-8	National.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	24-2	„
Do. do. new	„	24	
Australia do.	„	24-4½	
Bombay do.	„	24-8	
English Sovereigns	„	15-13	
Do. Drazons	„	15-12	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„	106-9	
Do. 17½ do.	„	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	„	228	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	222	„
ave-Francs	„	305	„

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Calder (s), from Busreh ; La Seyne (s), Aden ; and Nyanza (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kt. Commander (s), for Antwerp ; Vera (s), Port Said ; and Indra (s), Dunkirk.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 8-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 2nd proximo.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Malwa, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 7 a. m., on Thursday, the 2nd proximo.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The first practice of the season of the Rovers' Football Club will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, at 5-30 p.m.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ESLAM-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening, at 5 o'clock, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

A FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Bali, a Hindu girl, aged nine years. The deceased and her mother lived by begging. On Monday evening, whilst the girl was passing along the Pydownee Road, she was knocked down and run over by a tram-car. She was seriously injured and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died in a few hours after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN UNGRATEFUL SON.—Before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Kursondass Hirjee, aged twenty years, was charged by Constable Good, with the theft of two silk *sarees*, valued at Rs. 48, the property of his father, Hirachund Hirjee. The evidence of the latter showed that the lad had been turned abroad two years ago, but had during that time made several visits to the abode of his father and carried away various articles of apparel. At a recent visit, however, he was seen walking away with the clothes by some neighbours, and when the matter was referred to the police the garments were found pledged with a Marwaree for Rs. 10. The Magistrate committed the lad to jail for one month.

THE ALLEGED THEFT OF A DANCING GIRL'S PROPERTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, the case in which Balla, a naikin, charged Nursey Waljee, with the theft of a box, containing Rs. 900, in currency notes and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 600, was concluded on Monday afternoon, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Shamrao Rele appeared for the prosecutrix, and Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, with Mr. Koyajee, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already appeared in our issue of the 29th April. The Magistrate, without calling upon Mr. Hemming to produce evidence for the defence, discharged the accused.

THE JAIN UNION CLUB.—A meeting of the Jain Union Club was held, on Saturday last, in the hall of the Jain Association of India, under the presidency of Dr. Jamnadas Premchand, J. P. The President called upon Mr. Bhaichand Kustoorchand to deliver his lecture on the "Religious Shastras and People's ignorance thereof." The lecturer opened the subject with some preliminary remarks, and then he dwelt upon the philosophy of the Jain religion at large, in which he showed the importance of the Adhyatamic (spiritual) science. Messrs. Jivanchand Utamchand, Dayabhai Premchand, Hirachand Nemchand, and Dr. Jamnadas Premchand gave their opinions on the subject. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ACCIDENTAL OPIUM POISONING.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Chintamon Krishna, an infant, about ten months old. Radhabai, mother of the deceased, deposed that she used to give opium to the deceased every evening. The quantity of opium she gave to the child was equal in size to a *bajri* grain. On Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, she gave the child the usual quantity from a box, which she left open on the floor near the deceased, and went downstairs. The child got a pill from the box, and swallowed it. When Radhabai came upstairs, she found her son breathing heavily and her husband took the child to a doctor, who gave some medicine, which the child could not swallow, and died in half-an-hour. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held, on Monday evening, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, about 14 years of age, named Shaik Ahmed Shahabudin, a domestic servant, in the employ of Allana Abdool Rahman. About a fortnight ago, the deceased went on the weather frame on the second storey of his master's house to drive away some cats that were making a noise, and on coming down the weather frame gave way throwing the deceased on to a stone pavement in a passage between two houses. He fell from a height of thirty feet. The unfortunate lad was picked up in an unconscious state, and taken to the G. T. Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. He, however, died on Monday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Moore charged Lindia Watta, an old offender, with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, belonging to Bhawoo Ittoo and Sajina, a woman. On Sunday morning the accused entered the house of Sajina and stole some clothes, but as he was making away with them he was stopped by a policeman who questioned him as to how he got the clothes, but as he could give no satisfactory reply he was taken into custody. The police on enquiry discovered that the accused had stolen the clothes from the house of Bhawoo Itto. The accused admitted several previous convictions, but denied the truth of the present charge. The Magistrate convicted him, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ACTIVE THIEF.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Balla Krishna, a reputed thief, was charged by Inspector Moore, with three different thefts of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Ganu Gopal, and two other complainants. On Saturday last the accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman, doing duty at Nepean Sea Road, while trying to dispose of the clothes. It was subsequently ascertained that the accused had stolen the goods a few days ago from the complainants' houses. The accused, against whom two previous convictions were produced, admitted the thefts, but prayed for mercy. The Magistrate sentenced him to an accumulated term of one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

A FALSE CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—On Monday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mahomed and Kurramally, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault, preferred against them by Mohidin Boodin, living at Khetwadi. The accused were defended by Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader. The complainant alleged that the accused bore some old grudge against him and on the night of the 5th of May as he was going along Bangreewada, the accused waylaid him, and assaulted him severely with sticks and clenched fists. The accused brought forward several witnesses to prove an *alibi*. The first accused stated that he had a quarrel with a woman, Miriam, who had put up the complainant to prefer the charge against them. The Magistrate discharged the accused, and sentenced the complainant to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and ordered Rs. 10 to be paid to each of the accused out of the sum as compensation.

INSUBORDINATION AT SEA.—Thomas Bladwin, a fireman, on board the s. s. Latona, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts for disobedience of lawful commands, and using threatening language towards a superior officer. The charge was preferred by Mr. Edward Wrigley, third engineer on the same boat. Mr. Alexander Farquharson, the chief engineer, deposed that the accused refused work in the Arabian Sea, while the steamer was on her voyage to Bombay, and gruffly declared that "he would start work only when it suited him." The log book was put in evidence, and a reference made to it regarding the entry of accused's ill-behaviour. Bladwin, in his defence, stated that he had been threatened by the third engineer who said he would "fix him" before arriving in Bombay. The Magistrate considered the evidence sufficient and sentenced Bladwin to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three weeks.

BAD ADVICE.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Vithal Dewshunker and four others, gold and silver-smiths, were charged by Inspector Cobb with stealing Rs. 1,000 in cash and Rs. 700 worth of gold and silver ornaments, on the 23rd ultimo. The complainant, Bhugwan Hurjewan, residing in the Chuckla, is the nephew of the first accused, who induced him to go to a dinner at Mandvie, and robbed him of his valuables during his absence. On returning from the gathering it was immediately found that his premises and boxes had been broken into, and the property missing. Intelligence was conveyed to the police whose investigations resulted in the recovery of Rs. 900 from the third offender, Rs. 100 worth of ornaments from the fifth, and four gold rings from the fourth accomplice. From the nature of the evidence the prime offender seemed to have acted under inducement. and distributed the spoil amongst the band. His Worship convicted him of the offence but taking into consideration the influence that led him to commit the robbery he inflicted a sentence of only three months' imprisonment with hard labour on the accused No. 1. The other prisoners were discharged.

THEFT AT BYCULLA.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Bhagwatlal Bhawani, a Bania, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having, on Monday last, stolen seven *sarees*, valued at Rs. 6-10, from the shop of Boka Bhagla, a Marwaree, living at Byculla. On Monday last the complainant left the *sarees* in his shop, and went to take his meal in a room near at hand. He returned to the shop in about a quarter of an hour and found the *sarees* missing. The complainant enquired about the matter, and was informed that a Bania was seen walking away with a bundle of *sarees* under his arm. The complainant followed the accused, and when he reached the end of the street he saw the accused arrested by a policeman. Bhagwatlal, in his defence, stated that he found the bundle of *sarees* on the road, and was going to make it over to the police, when he met a sepoy. The policeman stopped him and questioned him as to how he became possessed of the *sarees*. Meantime the complainant came up, identified the goods, and had him (accused) arrested. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE NECESSITIES OF KARACHI.—"An Old Resident of Sind" writes to us :—"I hear that Mr. Sulaiman Ghulam Hussain Haji, the new Veterinary Graduate, whose successful career in the Veterinary College was reviewed in your impression of Saturday last, is about to leave for Karachi as Veterinary Surgeon to the Karachi District Local Board. Since the Karachi Municipality has no responsible officer to examine animals before being slaughtered for human consumption, as is done here at Bandora, the Municipality, it is to be hoped, will not miss the opportunity of relegating the important duty to this skilled officer, and relieve suffering humanity from all the diseases that are subservient to diseased meat. The Harbour Board could also, to prevent contagion being brought into the country, transfer the inspection of hides, skins, &c., either imported or exported, to Mr. Haji's care. The Karachi Pinjrapole might also avail itself of Mr. Haji's knowledge, and appoint him as Resident Veterinary Officer to take charge of the diseased animals that are generally the inmates of this institution. Truly, the Karachi District Local Board has done a good thing in sending Mr. Haji to Bombay to study this special science, and would certainly do more good in applying the skill of Mr. Haji to all the various sanitary departments, which urgently demand reform, and which I am sorry are in a very deplorable state up to this date."

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

THE Willard Opera Company concluded its too short season in Bombay last night. The four operas produced, *Dorothy*, *The Nautch Girl*, *The Gondoliers*, and "*The Mountebanks*," have each attracted splendid audiences, and it is only giving the company its due meed of praise to say that very few brighter performances have been witnessed in Bombay. Nothing could have been smarter than the way in which Mr. Willard's bijou company interpreted Gilbert and Sullivan's last work "The Gondoliers." Of course the opera was necessarily robbed of much of its beauty, owing to the want of a chorus, but so far as the principals went, Sullivan's charming music, and Gilbert's irresistably funny liberetto was in capable hands. The beautifully absurd story of the missing king of Barataria lost none of its point, and the rich humour kept the house in a constant ripple of laughter, whilst Sullivan's sweetest numbers were constantly redemanded. Miss Vera Patey, delightful as she has been in *Dorothy and The Nautch Girl*, surpassed herself as "Tessa." Her acting was full of light and shade, and never flagging or losing interest for a moment, whilst her vocalization, especially in the song "When a merry Maiden marries," entitled her to be looked upon as an opera-bouffe artiste of the first rank. Mr. P. W. Willard's conception of the *role* of the "Duke of Plaza Toro" was exceedingly amusing, and he deserves the highest praise for his performance. Mr. H. Hall is a particularly happy comedian. He does everything well, and the hearty laughter that from time to time greeted "The Grand Inquisitor" fully repaid him for his exertions. Miss Amy Childs looked extremely pretty as "Casilda," and of her it is only necessary to say that her performance was quite up to that high standard which we are accustomed to expect from her. Miss L. Booth as the "Duchess," and Miss Bessie Royal as "Gianetta" were equal to their parts, whilst Mr. F. Fletcher, "Giuseppe," Mr. P. Vernard, as "Antonio" the Gondoliers, and Mr. F. Saxby as "Lietz" rendered splendid service in their respective characters. *The Mountebanks* is deserving of equal praise. The company worked together with a will and were successful in giving to the crowded house, before which the opera was performed, an exceptionally good impression of Gilbert's latest work. It is just as full of the side-splitting, topsy-turvy humour as his former works, and the fun extracted from the now famous automaton figures, pourtrayed by Mr. Hall and Miss Patey, kept the house in hearty laughter the whole of the evening.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-eighth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held, at the Fort Offices, yesterday evening, Mr. Elsworthy presiding.

Mr. W. Carter, the manager, read the notice summoning the meeting. Mr. Elsworthy, in proposing the adoption of the report which has already received publication, said that in his opinion it showed pretty clearly the state of the Company's business. They had, of course, many difficulties to contend with during the past year, but on taking everything into consideration he thought the report was a very favourable one, and that the firm was in a satisfactory state.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Alfred King and carried.

Mr. Bayley, who was seconded by Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee, proposed that a dividend of Rs. 60 per share be paid on and after the 15th of June, 1892.

The proposition was carried.

Mr. Alex. McKenzie was re-elected a director, and Messrs. E. C. Monod and John S. Burn were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 500 each.

Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee proposed that a bonus of half a month's salary be given to such of the employés as the manager might recommend with the sanction of the directors.

Mr. Carter said that the amount proposed for distribution under this head would not exceed Rs. 3,000.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Nadirsha Hormusjee Sukhia, and carried.

The usual compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions, paid into the Bank of Bombay, are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter	5	0	0
Total	5	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	90,568	6	2
Grand Total	90,573	6	2

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (70th list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter	5	0	0
Total	5	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	90,968	6	2
Grand Total	90,973	6	2

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISSONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1892.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Adventure in the Prince's Dock, this evening at 7-30 p.m. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FATHER BLACK, an eloquent preacher belonging to the Order of Cowley Fathers, has resigned because his Superior would not support him in protesting against the re-marriage of an innocent *divorcee.* This is the third recent trouble among the Cowley Fathers. The Superior in Father Black's case was quite right in declining to sanction a protest which is, in itself, an insolent defiance of the law. No clergyman is bound to marry a divorced person. As for the churches, they belong, not to the clergy, but to the parishioners.

THE Archbishop of Rouen returned to his diocese recently from Rome, whither he had been summoned personally by the Pope. The Prelate says nothing as to the nature of his audiences, but it is affirmed that he is convinced that Leo XIII. desires a prompt application of the Encyclical, and complains of the incomplete manner in which the bishops have interpreted it. It is even said that if the Pope's present representations are not sufficient, he has determined to resort to measures of discipline in order to ensure the faithful carrying-out of his policy.

IT seems to be supposed that the expletive to which Mr. Cunninghame-Graham gave expression in the House is almost uparalleled in Parliament. This, however, is quite a mistake. Sir Charles Napier not unfrequently began a sentence—"Why, damn it, Mr. Speaker ;" and with Colonel Sibthorp the use of the expletive was very free indeed.

THE other day, a gentleman was looking over a wall in the neighbourhood of Burley. A dead hen lay in the field. Presently a rat ran up, sniffed at the defunct fowl with much satisfaction, and went away in some haste. The onlooker, who is a student of natural history, knew what that meant. He removed the hen from the spot. In a minute or two Master Rat came back with half-a-dozen friends with the evident intention of removing the carcase for future use. Arrived at the spot where the fowl had lain, the rat raised a loud squeak of astonishment at its absence. In a trice the other rats fell upon him with so savage an attack that they left him dead on the field, as a warning not to play practical jokes with his friends. This is not an angling column (says the writer of "Echoes" in the Leeds *Evening Post*), and I vouch for the accuracy of the above story.

LONDON cabmen complain that they are often "bilked" by the ladies whom they drive, but at least, they have never experienced the treatment which a Parisian lady lately dealt out to the driver who importuned her for her fare. "Voici le sabre de mon oncle," cried this warlike dame, and promptly routed the cabman with the drawn weapon. The use of the sword is hardly considered one of "Woman's Rights"—even by Mr. Henley.

ONE can understand the need of a day nursery for the children of mothers who have to go out daily to earn their living—such an institution as was opened on Saturday, the 7th ultimo, but it will be news to most of our readers that a number of ladies who busy themselves in public work have established a crech, in which their own children may be nursed while they are absent making speeches or attending committee meetings. It is, of course, used only by ladies who do not maintain large households and have no adequate staff of servants, but the institution marks, nevertheless, a new and somewhat dubious departure in the woman movement.

AMONGST the visitors to the House of Commons recently was Mr. Robert Martin, the composer of the songs "Ballyhooly" and "Killaloe." Mr. Martin is an Irish landlord, who suffered considerably from the "no rent" policy of Mr. Parnell, and he, perhaps, naturally bears no love for the surviving authors of that species of tyranny. He has just completed, at the request of the organising chiefs of the Conservative Party, a new election ballad, which he has set to the tune of an almost historic music-hall ditty. It burlesques the "Newcastle Programme," and is to be the Party War Song of the coming campaign. Dukes, lords, and other eminent persons (adds a correspondent) were in attendance upon the witty Irishman.

MR. EDWARD RUSSELL, who was at one time responsible manager at the Haymarket Theatre, received the compliment of a benefit the other day at that house. Mr. Russell, who is an old theatrical hand, started life in an office in the City, where he had Mr. Henry Irving for a fellow clerk, and they were companions at the Lyceum Theatre, where they were both engaged by "Colonel" Bateman, though in different capacities. It was the usual programme of "snippets" that was arranged for Mr. Russell's benefit, and in the representation of the "Trial Scene from Pickwick" a crowd of well-known actors figured on the stage. Mr. Arthur Roberts, who played the part of Justice Stareleigh, imparted many a touch of his exuberant humor to the character.

IN the most fertile districts of Syria the locust still holds the field in the most literal sense, and the "turbaned Turk" folds his arms and resigns himself to the destruction of his crops. As a consequence, at the date of the report of our Consul at Aleppo, the country far and wide was littered with locust larvæ awaiting the warmth of spring to vivify and begin their destructive work. Some dependence is placed on a certain white grub, whose method of supporting himself consists in penetrating the bag in which the larvæ are contained, and devouring its contents. Starlings and desert partridges also kill large quantities of locusts when flying. But these, after all, are but feeble palliatives. Even the white grub, the locust's chief enemy, does not, it is calculated, get through more than a tenth part of the vast banquet.

To many a smoker a cigarette, deftly rolled by feminine fingers, seems to have an additional charm, and the Gentlewomen's Cigarette Employment Society seems to flourish, for it has moved from the Strand to the more aristocratic neighbourhood of Albany Buildings, Victoria Street, where, no doubt, members of Parliament will soon find their way to the tastefully decorated rooms. A large amount of sampling of tobacco and tea (which, by the way, the society also vends) was done recently at the housewarming of the new premises, given by Mrs. Abott and Miss Mathilde Wolff, the manageresses. The process of rolling the cigarettes roused great interest. Among novelties was a gigantic cigarette for which a facetious visitor suggested the title of "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay." Another novelty is the Eucalyptus cigarette for warding off influenza. The "Presto" cigarette in daintily colored papers such as heliotrope, daffodil, and the like, is also a new idea. Ladies will be able to have their cigarettes to match their gowns. By the way, the fact that so many women now indulge in the weed accounts for some of the increase in the consumption of tobacco for which Mr. Goschen blamed the juvenile smoker.

THE Comte and Comtesse de Paris have returned to Stowe from Spain, where they have been since Christmas. The Queen has promised to pay them a strictly private visit before she goes to Scotland. This will be the second occasion on which she will have paid a visit to Stowe, for she and Prince Albert went there in 1845, when they were entertained by the second Duke of Buckingham. Stowe is a magnificent palace. The house consists of a huge central pile with a pillared Corinthian portico and two wings in the same style, which are connected by galleries built at a lower altitude. The approach to the house is very striking, lying through an undulating park, which is well stocked with red deer and Highland cattle, up the slope of an eminence on which the mansion stands. The marble hall is a lofty domed circular apartment, from which corridors strike out in different directions. The state gallery, or dining-room, is a very fine apartment, decorated in the style of Louis Quinze, with a panelled and painted roof. The gardens are very fine, and are laid out in an elaborate style. Temples, columns, statues, grottoes, and a Palladian bridge are the salient objects among four hundred acres of landscape gardening, which were laid out by "Capability" Brown, the architect of Claremont, and are still one of the wonders of the century. The park is very extensive, and contains several large meres, which are crowded with waterfowl.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Indra, 2,332 tons, Captain R Leslie, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Vera, 1,536 tons, Captain Roberts Forth, cleared yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J Thomas, cleared yesterday from Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons. Captain G Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and nine hundred pilgrims as passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Allana Munjee.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Lovell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (17th May), with a general cargo, 102 cases opium, Mr J Calaghan, and Mr Sheik Mahomed Hassan as cabin and forty-eight deck passengers.

THE French Mail Steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Capt and Mrs. Latham Cox, Mr M Assay, Mr Grummer, Mrs. Pierce, and thirty-two deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 1-30 p.m. to Brindisi and Trieste per Austrian-Lloyd's s s Imperator, Captain C. Bechtinger :—Surg-Major and Mrs McCloghry, Mr and Mrs M S Carrol, Mr and Mrs Vogel, and four children, Mrs Durat and child, Mrs and Miss Pack, Miss Laughton, Col Senior, Col Hunter, Lt-Col Shone, Capt A Lynn, Lt Lathbury, Dr Clement, Mr W Gallenkamp, Mr H A Favre, Mr S R Naylor, Mr F C Engelke, Mr L Aeppli, Mr U Zellweger, Mr C Schmidt, Mr G H Ermer, Mr E Honnegger, Mr A Tintner, Mr G Drossos, Mr G Davies, Mr C Hummel, Mr C Walendy, Mr Rowbone, Mr A Traval, Mr J S Gordon, Mr Rowland Harrington, Mr Abody, and Mr Abdool Hoosein. For Suez.—Mr D J Dimoca.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. C of Dublin	2150	Greenhorn	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ R Rubattino	3024	Merello	3	F Bozzoni
„ Shannon	2049	Bishop	4	P. and O Co.
„ Thibet	2622	Webmer	5	Do.
„ Malwa	1634	Prestone	6	Do.
„ Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	7	J Janni
„ Kt. Commander	2371	Thomas	8	K Nixon & Co
„ Ruthenia	3428	Billinge	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Etolia	2055	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Worsley Hall	2172	Black	12	E Bates & Co
„ Etona	1650	Welch	13	K Nixon & Co
„ Bjorgoin	1786	Reimers	15	Bombay Co
„ Athalie	1673	Kaltenton	16	K Nixon & Co.
„ Oakland	1252	Moore	18	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Calder (s)	Lovell	Busreh, May 17.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, May 23.
	Nyanza (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, May 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Kt, Commander (s)	Thomas	Antwerp.
	Vera (s)	Forth	Port Said.
	Indra (s)	Leslie	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Tanjore, Raffin, for Jedda, &c.
„ Pachumba, Russell, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kt. Errant, for Antwerp, Hull, Dunkirk, &c.
„ Calder, for Persian Gulf, via Karachi.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To
April.					
2	Benwell Tower	Purse	Cardiff		
23	Pigeon H. M's	Gray	Perim		
May.					
14	Mayo I. G	Fenny	Bombay		
15	Sumbawa	Souman	Flissigen	16	Batavia.
	Merkara	Bergemann	Calcutta	16	London.
	Meyun	Wilson	Somali Coast.	17	Somali Coast
	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Somali Coast.	18	Perim, &c.
	Yakut	Schmierinsky	Cadiz	16	Vladivostok.
16	P. Hendrik	Bruijns	Amsterdam		Batavia.
	Dorunda	Gray	London		Brisbane.
	Victoria	Adamson	London		Sydney.
	Admiral	West	Zanzibar		Hamburg.
	Etoile Fr. gun boat	De Carfort	Obock		
17	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	18	Hodeida.
	K. Wilhelm II.	Stormer	Sydney	17	Bremen
18	Ormesby	Topp	Calcutta	18	Hull.
	Tara	Hansard	Brisbane		London.
	Renown	Nines	London		Persian Gulf.
	Palestina	DeNigri	Mussowa		Mussowa.
	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast.	19	Somali Coast.
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay		
19	Ballarat	Ashdown	Sydney	20	London.
	Cossack H. M's	Cross	Perim, &c.		
20	Sutlej	Worcester	Calcutta	20	London.
	Volturno It. Men-of-War	Ricotto	Seychelles	22	Italy.
	Siam	Weighell	Bombay		
	Preussen	Hogemann	China	20	Bremen.
21	Nurnburg	Heintze	Bremen	21	China.
	Australien	Didier	Australia		Marseilles.
	Hebe	Clausen	Saigon		Port Said F O
	Clan Alpine	Wakefield	Madras		London.
	Zampa	Chisholm	Cardiff		
22	Coralie	Bennington	Cardiff		
	Mobile	McAdam	Mussowa	22	Bombay.
	New Guinea	M'Cartney	Singapore	23	Amsterdam.
	Kaiser	Terchan	Hamburg	22	Zanzibar.
	Khiva	Shumacker	Bombay		Jeddah.
	Meyun	Wilson	Somali Coast.		
	Isla de Luzon	Campon	Manilla	22	Liverpool.
23	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		
	Amazone	Tazegabel	Marseilles	23	Zanzibar.

Aden, 23rd May 1892.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—4 cases tobacco, D Ruttonsey ; 5 cases trunks, K. Jaffarbhoy ; 240 kegs paint, M A Hoosein.
Clan Maclean s—7 casks carriage lamps, E S Mulla.
Etolia s—17 casks salammoniac D Dewchund ; 100 kegs chemicals, Moolchund Velljee ; 250 kegs chemicals, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.
Britannia s—5 cases bar soap, E Allibhoy ; 5 cases soap, A Shaik Adum ; 6 cases soap, &c., Minocher Kooka and Co ; 22 bales writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—8 cases ham and bacon, W B Green and Co.
Formosa s—30 cases paper, H Abdoolally.
Assam s—1 cases printing matter, the Bombay Circulating Library ; 2 cases books, &c, the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—14 cases lithographic stones, Volkart Bros.

FROM ANTWERP.

Formosa s—50 cases glassware, T Sumsoodin ; 42 cases color, K. Odhowjee and Co.
Etolia s—250 boxes candles, S Heptoola.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—3 cases lamps, R Ditmar.

FROM NEW YORK.

Britannia s—36 packages clocks, C Chugonlal ; 33 cases clocks, M Goculdas and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 17TH TO 23RD MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—110 bales cotton, 3,635 cwts wheat, 27 cwts barley, 915 corges skins and 360 cwts cotton unpressed.
City of Edinburgh s, (Bombay)—2,047 bales wool, 13,924 cwts wheat, 150 corges hides, 4,000 cwts bone, and 906 cwts cotton unpressed.
Rheinfels s, (Bombay)—2,575 bales cotton and 25 corges hides.
Barque Harrington (Point de Galle)—4,408 cwts rice.
Werneth Hall s, (Liverpool)—300 bales cotton, 2,982 bales wool, 10,000 cwts gingellyseed, 76,030 cwts wheat, 2,237 corges hides, 386 cwts saltpetre and 26 lbs tea.

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—750 pieces white goods.
Almora s, (London)—19 pieces white goods and 226 pieces prints.
Methley Hall s, (Liverpool)—997 pieces grey goods, 852 pieces white goods and 280 pieces prints.
City of Dundee s, (Glasgow and Liverpool via Bombay)—120 pieces grey goods and 500 pieces white goods.
Chyebassa s, (London)—62 pieces prints.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—875 pieces grey goods and 300 lbs grey yarns.
Congo s, (Hull)—120 pieces prints.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—23,101 pieces grey goods, 23,093 pieces white goods, 18,444 pieces prints, 3,100 lbs grey yarns, 22,400 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 16 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops and 5 cwts copper.
Rheinfels s, (Antwerp and Hamburg)—32 cwts spelter.
Werneth Hall s, (Liverpool, via Bombay)—80 pieces grey goods, 2,622 pieces white goods and 874 pieces prints.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—13,540 pieces grey goods 17,550 pieces white goods, 8,545 pieces prints, 8,500 lbs grey yarns and 47 cwts steel.
Madura s, (London)—12 pieces prints and 20 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets, and hoops.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—14,759 pieces grey goods, 10,280 pieces white goods, 3,065 pieces prints, 11,400 lbs grey yarns, 7,581 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 11 cwts spelter, 65 cwts copper and 9 cwts yellow metal.
Simla s, (Bombay)—6,336 pieces grey goods, 2,240 pieces white goods, 305 pieces prints, 400 lbs grey yarns 1,400 Turkey-red and dyed yarns and 21 cwts copper.
Etolia s, (Liverpool)—15,585 pieces grey goods, 15,014 pieces white goods, 1,735 pieces prints, 4,500 lbs grey yarns and 8,000 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns.
Country Craft (Bombay)—17 pieces white goods, 25 pieces prints, 800 lbs grey yarns, 123 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops, and 8,000 gallons kerosine oil.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON TUESDAY, THE 31ST OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·550	Calm	2	108·5	83·1	38	..	2·74	—0·85
Agra	29·542	S W	4	112·5	87·4	27	..	1·41	—0·33
Cawnpore	29·594	E S E	4	110·0	85·0	52	..	1·28	..
Allahabad	29·540	E S E	2	111·4	85·7	50	..	1·68	—0·64
Jhansi	29·519	N N W	4	113·5	90·2	22	..	1·90	+0·30
Jacobabad	29·452	S W	6	120·0	83·1	47	..	0·37	—0·43
Karachi	29·566	W S W	14	93·5	82·2	72	..	0·38	—1·07
Ajmere	29·576	S W	12	106·3	87·0	42	..	1·59	—0·06
Deesa	29·690	W	12	108·9	80·2	64	..	0·55	—0·08
Rajkot	29·655	WN W	15	101·4	76·6	81	..	0·45	—0·23
Veraval	29·656	WN W	13	88·6	80·2	83	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·578	W S W	10	109·1	81·6	63	..	0·85	—0·55
Indore	29·602	S S W	5	104·6	78·1	56	..	0·92	—0·88
Saugor	29·550	S S W	3	106·4	84·1	26	..	0·94	—2·33
Jubbulpore	29·590	W S W	3	108·5	82·6	25	..	2·24	—1·18
Hoshangabad	29·626	S S W	5	108·5	85·5	39	..	0·62	—1·70
Khandwa	29·628	W	7	105·2	83·8	44	..	1·40	—0·48
Raipur	29·621	WN W	18	108·3	85·9	41	0·01	0·56	—3·10
Nagpur	29·618	S	12	106·8	85·3	51	..	2·38	—1·60
Amraoti	29·634	S W	8	109·3	81·8	47	..	1·23	—1·98
Akola	29·679	S E	10	107·7	82·3	40	0·06	0·42	—2·98
Surat	29·664	S W	F	99·2	82·1	72	..	0·12	—0·42
Malegaon	29·656	N	10	102·3	80·1	94	..	0·16	—2·23
Bombay	29·647	N W	17	91·0	83·5	76	..	0·12	—1·72
Poona	29·664	N N E	8	97·5	71·9	67	0·15	1·08	—2·81
Sholapur	29·690	S E	12	100·7	83·0	82	0·74	3·87	+0·58
Ratnagiri	29·603	N	18	88·9	78·4	78	0·19	3·12	+0·56
Belgaum	29·649	S S E	..	83·3	68·3	95	0·45	11·35	+5·32
Goa	29·630	N W	13	89·1	75·4	91	3·67	7·29	..
Karwar	29·685	S W	7	83·7	75·2	86	2·61	17·97	+10·84
Mangalore	29·796	SS W	3	76·8	77·4	91	1·65	22·58	+10·51
Calicut	29·870	S E	8	78·3	72·7	97	3·55	26·45	+8·24
Cochin	29·888	E S E	M	81·7	72·2	93	2·21	34·13	+4·05
Bangalore	29·844	S S W	8	81·2	67·9	85	..	5·95	—4·80
Secunderabad	29·699	SW	10	98·2	74·8	56	..	0·82	—3·73
Masuliptm.	29·685	N W	9	107·7	84·0	77	..	0·93	—9·77
Bellary	29·716	S W	10	97·9	76·4	64	..	1·94	—3·10
Cuddapah	29·711	W	..	105·2	80·9	47	0·10	1·12	—8·50
Madras	29·738	S	13	99·2	84·1	53	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·803	W	9	86·8	70·3	82	..	7·57	—3·25
Trichinopoly	29·782	W S W	13	103·1	79·3	60	..	7·27	—9·21
Negapatam	29·753	W	5	103·6	72·7	74	0·52	35·66	—0·15
Colombo	29·888	W S W	9	87·5	76·5	75	0·04	57·14	+2·82

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen slowly at Nagpur, Cawnpore and Allahabad, and has fallen everywhere else. The fall has been very rapid at Karwar, Goa and Ratnagiri, rapid at Bangalore, Malegaon, Coimbatore, Indore and Veraval, brisk at Cuddapah, Bellary, Karachi, Jacobabad, Sholapur, Surat, Neemuch, Rajkot and Ajmere, and generally moderate in other places. Readings are relatively high in the extreme south and low in the Indus Valley. Gradients on and off the West Coast from Goa southwards as far as Calicut and also over the greater part of the Madras Presidency are very steep, while elsewhere they are moderate to steep. The barometer reads above the normal at Raipur and below it elsewhere, the deficiency being considerable at Karwar. Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Bombay. Winds at Mangalore, Karwar, Belgaum and Sholapur have a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while a south-easterly, current blows at Calicut and Cochin. In other districts the prevailing winds are from the south-west, north-west and south-east. The force has been moderate to strong at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Goa, Secunderabad, Madras, Trichinopoly, Ajmere, Veraval, Deesa, Rajkot, and Raipur. This morning, the wind velocity was 42 miles an hour at Goa, 20 at Raipur and Nagpur, 18 at Ratnagiri, 16 at Bombay and Hoshanghabad, and 14 at Rajkot, Kárvár and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature variations are very irregular, and the highest maximum was 120° at Jacobabad. Nights are more or less hot in most places except locally at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Kárwar, Cochin, Bellary and Coimbatore, where they are cool. The lowest temperature registered last night was 68° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are overcast all along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Bombay and also at Bellary, Trichinopoly, Bangalore and Nágpur, and partially clouded in several other places. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (3·67"), Calicut (3·55"), Karwar (2·61"), Cochin (2·21"), and Mangalore (1·65"), and light to moderate showers at Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Akola and Raipur. As anticipated in yesterday's report, the barometric depression off Ratnagiri has grown very deep, the defect at the centre being at least two-tenths. The abnormal chart shows that the centre lies off Ratnagiri and seems to be approaching that station where the sea is rough and rising, as also at Goa, Karwar and Mangalore. A whole gale, with a velocity of 42 miles an hour, is blowing at Goa and a moderate gale at Ratnagiri. At Bombay and Karwar also the winds are increasing in force. The gradients on and off the West Coast from Goa to Cochin are very steep, and high wind velocities accompanied by very heavy rain are to be expected there. The storm shows a slow but sure tendency to move northwards along the Coast. The steep gradients and the winds to the south of Goa are forcing the centre to move northwards, but the north-westerly winds that are blowing in Gujarat and at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Goa are opposing its motion northwards ; the effect of the change has been a sudden and rapid fall of the barometer at Goa and Belgaum and a cyclonic circulation of winds at Karwar, Mangalore, Belgaum and Sholapur. The northerly winds will fall light, and as the centre moves northwards the wind at Bombay and Ratnagiri will change to south or south-east. Weather is hence stormy and very unsettled on and off the West Coast, and high wind velocities are likely to prevail there. Heavy rain is still likely to fall from Goa southwards as far as Cochin and the storm will probably intensify still further.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The barometer has risen in parts of north-east India and fallen elsewhere. The change is brisk in the north-west of India and west and south of the Peninsula. There is a severe cyclonic storm apparently developing off the West Coast in about latitude twelve to fourteen, otherwise the distribution is little changed. Winds are very irregular, but strong on the West Coast and in the interior of the Peninsula. The directions are cyclonic in the Bay, in northern India very little change, but the force is decreasing in the Bay. The mean temperature is excessive except in Bombay and Burma. The highest maxima is 120° at Jacobabad, and 115° Montgomery and Multan. Rain has been very general in the north-east of India and in the west of the Peninsula ; Calicut and Mormagao, received over three, Cochin, Karwar and Moulmein over two inches. Storm signal warnings or cautionary signals have been sent to the West Coast ports.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 21st May, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	2
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs.21,40,125-13-8 Public Deposits at Branches „ 37,18,997- 8-0	58,59,033	5	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	265,61,268	6	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,79,797	13	11
Sundries	5,20,869	14	10
Total Rs.	398,24,969	8	5

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	37,63,114	0	0
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	96,11,855	8	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	22,93,068	6	11
Bills discounted and purchased	67,71,266	14	9
Balances with other Banks	18,95,566	3	5
Bullion	5,715	12	3
Dead Stock	3,01,279	11	2
Stamps	14,055	14	9
Sundries	16,027	7	11
	258,14,509	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	140,10,459	10	7
Total Rs.	398,24,969	8	5

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the Administrators and Administratrix of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st June at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Road, Parel, next door to Government House, the whole of the household furniture, consisting of glassware, crockeryware, tables, chairs, cupboards, iron safes, bedsteades, almyras, chest of drawers, carpets, large pier glasses in gilt frame, large English clocks by McCabe, Savory and Sons, and other makers, handsome 3, 4, 5 and 6-lights hanging argand lamps, globe lamps, and many other sundry articles.

The property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—

A quantity of sweepings, wood, iron, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong fast trotting bay Arab Horse, 14.2½, goes in harness and saddle.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 strong second-hand Victoria, with removeable coach box.

1 fast trotting grey Arab, 10 years old, 14-2, goes in single and double harness.

1 strong bay Arab, galloway, goes well in saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. R. Staff Quarters, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. SAWYERS, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

In pursuance of a decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 185 of 1891 (The National Mortgage Bank, Ld., vs. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Framjee) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by direction of G. H. Farran, Esqr., Acting Commissioner, High Court, sell by Public Auction at the Junction of Bellasis and Foras Road, Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 4th June, at 3-30 p. m., a large quantity of new and second-hand machinery, consisting of manual fire engines, ships' pumps, railway lorries, platform weighing machine, hydraulic and screw jacks, drinking fountains, patent Rotary pump, leather rolling press, drilling and boring machine, bellows, taps, dies, winches, double-barrelled force and lift pumps, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of Dr. W. McEvoy.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 3, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, Persian carpets, &c, the property of J. PACK, Esqr.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed Property situated at Tardeo, opposite the Oriental S. and W. Mills.

On SATURDAY, the 11th June next, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with 4 large chawls and bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Tardeo Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 12,400 square yards or thereabout, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 13,313-44, and bounded on the westerly side thereof by Tardeo Road, on the southerly side by land belonging to Shah Vundravandass Jamnadass, on the northerly side by the Jeewraj Balloo Mill, and the land belonging to Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and on the easterly side by the said land of Vandravandas Jamnadass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction sale of a very valuable large bungalow with out-houses, stables, &c., known as "Albert Hall," situated at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite "San Suci."

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that freehold piece or parcel of land, together with the bungalow, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,223 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by a public passage, 15ft. wide, on or towards the west by a lane called Victoria Cross Lane, on or towards the north partly by the property of the late Cummoo Jaffer Sulliman and partly by the property of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, and on or towards the south by Victoria Road.

For further particulars and plan and catalogues of the conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and under the power of sale reserved to him in a deed of mortgage, dated the 31st day of January, 1888, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bebee Khatoon, the wife of Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee, and the said Mahomed Jaffer Shirazee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property :—All that dividend or dividends, or other sum or sums of money, which may be declared on the estate of the late Candas Narrondas, or otherwise shall become payable to the said Bebee Khatoon as one of the creditors on the estate of the said Candas Narrondas, in respect of the sum of Rs. 10,27,089-2-11 due to her as in the said mortgage mentioned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 1, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION ESTATE.

In pursuance of the decree made by the High Court of Judicature in Suit No. 410 of 1309 (Goculdas Mahdowjee against Hassum Meya Ahmed and another) on the 29th August, 1891, and under the instructions of Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman, the receiver appointed therein, the undersigned, unless the sale is countermanded, will on SATURDAY, the 11th day of June, 1892, at 4 o'clock, at No.—, Colaba Causeway, put up for sale by Public Auction, in three separate lots, the leasehold properties described below, that is to say :—

1st.—The property comprised in lot No. 1, and described in schedule A to the said decree.

2nd.—The property comprised in lot No. 2, and described in schedule C to the said decree, which will be sold subject to a deed of mortgage and a deed of further charge respectively, dated the 30th day of July, 1887, and the 9th day of November, 1887, and made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and Mr. Munchershaw Bejonjee of the other part, and subject to payment by the purchaser of moneys due under the said deed of mortgage and further charge.

3rd.—The property comprised in lot No. 3, and described in schedule B to the said decree, which property will be sold subject to a deed of mortgage, dated the 29th day of February, 1888, and made between the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and the said Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman of the other part, and to payment by the purchaser of the principal and other moneys due thereunder.

The above properties are held on lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring (549 4-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (500 6-9) square yards, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house or building standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by a plot of land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the south by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (426 8-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north and south by the land leased to the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassum Meeya Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors for the abovenamed receiver, at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 1, 1892.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c. are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHERS.

SALE OF LENSES AND CAMERAS OF ALL (DIFFERENT) SIZES, STYLES, AND MAKERS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Meadows Street, No. 21, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of June at 2 p.m.

A consignment of various sizes and patterns of lenses, cameras, negatives of Indian views, and other materials.

On account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

1 lot of negatives and other photographic materials.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 1, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, (next door to Messrs. Geyer & Co.), a large stock of miscellaneous goods consisting of albums, games, tennis bats, foot-balls, perambulators, bassinets, go-carts, glove stretchers, napkin rings, jewellery, brushes of all sorts, porcelain flowers, platedware, electro-plated spoons and forks, 15-day clocks, musical boxes, travelling billiard tables, writing cases, air gun and pistols, children's folding chairs, leather goods, and a lot of other novelties and fancy articles, mahogany patent copying presses, good for large offices, brass band instruments, baggetele table, despatch boxes, also large English marble-top side-board, large cupboards, plate glass show cases, &c. &c.

Goods are on view.

SALE OF 115 TONS SOUTH YORKSHIRE COAL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mody Bunder, by order of Messrs Beyts, Craig & Co., and on account and at the risk of the Indo-China Mill—

115 tons South Yorkshire coal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF MYRABOLLAMS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godowns No 24, 25, and 26, in Kalyan Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, on account and at the risk of Nensy Damjee, about 2760 Bags Bhimardi cleaned myrabollams.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, a number of jeweller's plateglass English show cases, Mahogany show case, sliding door, cupboards, one strong Vienna-made double door iron safe with secret drawers on stand, silver jewellery, also teak and blackwood household furniture, &c.

The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd June, at 1 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, behind the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, fox terrier dog, nine months old, etc., the property of J. W. FLANAGAN, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DADUR ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 4th June, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Nurbudabai, wife of Bhikajee Hurry Golatkar, and on account and at the risk of Muddun Juggonnath Mhatre and Gunput Juggonnath Mhatre, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of May, 1888, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 8th day of August, 1889, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land, being a portion of the oart, commonly called Dukankhan, with the newly built messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of a passage leading from Dadar Road, in the district and within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards and 29 decimals or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Keshow Ramchandra, on the west by the passage of the oart, on the south by the property of Pandurang Jugonnath, and on the north by the property of Waman Bhasker, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 1459, and the said hereditaments and premises is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Y Ward No. 3214 (4) and Street No. 678C, and which said land, hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 6th June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of a Gentleman—

1 English-built glass-fronted brougham.

1 strong-built mail-phaeton.

The above may be seen at Messrs Stephens & Sons, Girgaum, till the day of sale.

On MONDAY, the 6th June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Nund Lall of Lahore—

A S—1429—1 case 5 lbs. white lametta
5 lbs. gold wire.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Gani Khan Mahomed—
C Z 5195—1 case fancy wool and silk comforters.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Adam Latiff—
A S—1521—1 case 41½ dozen rubber toys.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood, teakwood and household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright Pianoforte by Gerhard Adam, in very good order, an English-built light victoria with brake, one bay Arab, hardworking, steady and quiet, 4½ years old, with certificate of soundness, set of harness, one English-built light brougham in good order, Brussel's carpets, Hink's lamps, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of A. A. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUTERALI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Wassoodew Laxamonjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Sitabai, widow of Gungadhur Krishnajee, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th February, 1886, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Public Road at Khuterali, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 34, and bounded on the east by the compound wall and beyond that by the oart of Vithoba Ballajee, on the west by the road, on the north by the house of Ramnath Pandoba, on the south by the house of Dinanath Gungadhur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 1, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

AN advance of 3-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 40¼d. ; and Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. higher in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per Cents, at £70½, and £67⅜, respectively. The New York Market was closed. Consols were unchanged in London, at 97⅝ ; and Indian Sterling Loan, 109 ; and the market rates of discount were unaltered. The Indian Council allotted 5 lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 7-16d., which is an advance of 1-32d. on the price obtained for the few extra Bills placed on Saturday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3½d. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The Sheep Skin Sale opened in London yesterday with a good demand.

Spot American Cotton in Liverpool advanced 1-16d., say to 4⅛d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 5-64d for May and May-June deliveries, and 4 13-64d. for September-October ; but Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed firm ; Surats with a hardening tendency ; and arrivals steady, the total sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Locally, a large business has been done in Cotton again to-day in a fine market, but without any further change in rates. Exporters have bought 2,350 bales, consisting of 1,300 Barsee, at Rs. 180-80½ ; 500 Akote, at Rs. 174 ; 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 169 ; and 150 Dharwar, at Rs. 181 ; while the Mills have taken 2,050 bales, made up of 1,100 Julgaum, at Rs. 168½-70 ; 200 each of Bengals, at Rs. 162½ ; Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 177 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 164 ; and Compta, at Rs. 171 ; and 150 Nugger, at Rs. 170½ per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet at previous quotations, all round, and with only a small export business passing.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers ; but the price of *Linseed* has further given way ¼ anna per cwt., while *Rapeseed* is one anna lower, the market, however, being steady at our reduced quotations, say :—

Linseed .... Rs. 6-14-3 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat „ 7-4-0 „
„ „ Cawnpore „ 6-15-0 „
„ Red „ „ 6-3-0 to „ 6-5-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	17,846	bales.
Wheat	126,386	cwts.
Linseed	23,040	„
Rapeseed	15,252	„
Gingelly	1,831	„
Poppyseed	2,711	„
Groundnuts	875	„
Castorseed	7,559	„

FREIGHTS are quiet ; but a somewhat better demand has sprung up at the low rates ruling.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which some business transpired ; and at 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a fair amount of Bills changed hands for June delivery ; but for more forward 1s. 3½d. was done to a moderate extent. This rate, however, could not be repeated, and the market closed steady at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3⅜ to 13-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 17-32d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·63¼.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Following yesterday's settlement the market has been dull to-day, hardly anything having been booked either for Money or Account. Rates for Fours gave way a little, say to 108 15-16 for cash, and 108⅞ for next month's account ; but they hardened again towards the close, leaving off at 109 and 108 13-16, respectively ; with 104⅞ still nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been a little doing in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we quote an advance of Rs. 2 in Leopold; of Rs. 5 in Connaught; of Rs. 7½ in David; and of Rs. 10 each in Imperial and Luckmidas ; and a decline of Rs. 5 on Manockji Petit, at our revised quotations ; but otherwise there has been little or no movement in the market.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats hardening tendency.

Good Dhollera 3⅝

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	67⅜
Bar Silver	40¼

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd May as compared with the statement of the 17th May 1892 :—

	May 17.			May 23.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,02,53,293	10	2	1,90,30,274	5	8
Other Deposits, &c.	4,33,44,342	3	11	4,55,08,435	2	7
Back Post Bills, &c.	1,68,469	9	5	1,90,763	4	11
Sundries	33,16,825	0	3	33,52,580	1	2
Rs.	9,17,82,930	7	9	9,27,82,052	14	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,15,06,122	8	0	1,44,11,320	12	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	58,20,281	0	0	58,20,281	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,42,67,004	3	8	1,34,45,915	11	6
Credits on do.	81,36,752	9	9	83,07,961	5	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,44,54,162	0	9	2,25,97,894	0	9
Balances with other Banks	7,64,724	5	8	7,56,784	0	7
Bullion	4,49,081	13	4	4,53,929	3	10
Dead Stock	12,33,254	10	8	12,33,651	3	8
Stamps	11,375	2	0	10,832	13	0
Sundries	21,00,351	5	0	19,30,077	3	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,07,72,077	0	9	1,20,31,048	2	8
Do. at Branches	1,22,67,740	12	2	1,17,82,357	5	1
Rs.	9,17,82,930	7		9,27,82,052	14	4

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 23rd May, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	16,01,433	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,78,413	Inc.
Other Deposits	21,64,093	do.
Post Bills	22,293	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	29,05,199	Inc.
Loans	8,21,088	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,71,208	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	18,56,268	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	12,58,971	Inc.
Do. at Branches	4,86,384	Dec.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon temporarily prohibited.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Guadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 8-30 a.m., Thursday, the 2nd proximo.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 11 a.m. June 2.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	6	23 ..	11	38
Teheran	31	2	24 p.m.	..	30
Suez	31	2	55 p.m.	..	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 31st May, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	45	–	3
„ Kurrachee	..	14	–	1
„ Madras	..	32	–	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SOUTHEY—May 20, at Karachi, the wife of Lieutenant H H Southey, 7th Bombay Lancers, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DARUWALLA—May 31, at Pfttawalla Molha, Fort, Bai Ruttonbai, daughter of Mr. Ruttonji Dhunjibhoy Mistri, and wife of Mr. Rustomji Burjorji Daruwalla, aged 44 years. The funeral will take place at 7 a.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW—May 12, at Darjeeling, the wife of G T Barlow, of twins, (son and daughter.)

CLOWES—May 25, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Clowes, East Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

SANDERSON—May 21, at Simla, the wife of Mr R W Sanderson, of a son.

WIGLEY—May 17, at Simla, the wife of F G Wigley, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BACON—May 24, at Queen's College, Benares, Cicely Gilmore, the beloved daughter of John William and Margaret Bacon, aged 2 years and 3 months.

LEPATOUREL—May 25, at 182, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Louisa Margery, wife of Harry LePatourel, aged 27 years, 5 months and 8 days.

LEWIS—May 22, at Madras, Mary, widow of the late Francis Lewis, of Mysore.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1892.

THE acceptance by the French and German Governments of the invitation to attend the International Currency Conference is interpreted in Washington as ensuring the assembling of the Conference ; it does not mean, of course, that the Conference will arrive at any practical decision. What is of equal interest to us with the acceptance by the Continental Powers of President Harrison's invitation, is the fact that India will be separately and influentially represented at the Conference. We have given reasons for the hope that Sir David Barbour might be chosen as the delegate of the Indian Government ; but in giving them we recognized that there were practical and administrative difficulties in the way. Sir David Barbour, we now learn, will not be present, but the Indian delegate will be an officer in whom the Secretary of State and the Government of India alike will have reason to repose confidence, and it is not likely that any aspect of the problem which in the interests of India should be presented to the Conference will be left out of view. The need, indeed, for strong and competent representation of Indian interests in this controversy becomes more apparent every day. At home there seems to be something very like a conspiracy of silence concerning the interest of India in an early settlement of the question. The *Times*, it is true, endeavours to find an excuse for Mr. Goschen's acceptance of the Washington invitation—as though any excuse were needed for that—in the pressure that the Government of India must have put upon the Home Government. But beyond this it says not a word in recognition of any claim that India may have to be heard on the subject, of any grievances she may have that need righting. The finances of India, as has been pointed out by the newly-revived Indian Currency Association, are the worse by eighty crores of rupees for the decline in silver during the last twenty years ; and this does not include the losses on private and domestic remittances, or any money estimate of the damage that has been done to trade by the infinite vexation and harassment that have attended upon fluctuations in the currency. Will the *Economist*, which virtually tells Mr. Goschen that he ought not to touch the Conference with a forty feet pole, explain why it week by week leaves these elements out of its articles on this subject—why it talks of the currency, and never gives a thought to the currency used by eighty per cent. of the population of the British Empire, to say nothing of China ? In one of its most recent deliverances on the subject it makes a great grievance of it that England should be called upon to "revolutionize her monetary system," because the Lancashire manufacturers are complaining of a diminution in their profits. This is all very well, but whatever England may consent to at the coming Conference, even to the "revolutionizing" of her monetary system, she will do it freely, deliberately, and with a due regard to the consequences of her action. With India the case has been altogether different. Her monetary system, so far as she is a State having international relations, commercial and political, has been revolutionized for her, by the acts of other people in which by the nature of things she took no part in word or deed. What would the City financial journals have said if the converse had occurred—if through the action of foreign Governments gold had been discredited, and silver appreciated ? City journalists would not then have shown the fine trust that they now show in the tendency of all things to find their own level, and people interested in gold obligations who sought for a remedy would not have been told that they were seeking to revolutionize the monetary system of England, and were defying the elemental laws of political economy. All that we ask of people at home who are endeavouring to discredit the bi-metallist movement is to recognize that there is a world outside the City, and that the commercial and financial interests of the Empire have not, by the eternal ordinances of nature, been entrusted to Lombard Street. That the vision of these gentlemen is as distorted as it is narrow is shown in an amusing way in the *Economist's* article on the Manchester Bi-metallists. Forgetting that there is no form of error more gratuitous than prophecy, the *Economist* of the 7th of May thought it worth while to tell the majority in the division in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that they were going to be beaten when the poll has taken. "In the end," the writer confidently said, "we doubt not it will be seen that, although the bi-metallists, by actively whipping up their supporters, have been able to snatch a temporary victory, they are really a small minority." "We have no doubt," the article concluded, "that when the opinion of the entire Chamber of Commerce is elicited, it will be found that the financial nostrums they recommend have been summarily rejected." As everybody knows the prophecy was signally disappointed. On a poll, the full Chamber emphatically reaffirmed the vote taken at the close of the discussion, and then for the second time Manchester made such a pronouncement in favour of the "heresy" that things cannot be left to themselves as even the City of London could not be persuaded to make in favour of the contrary proposition. While this is the best that the *Economist* can do in forecasting events near at hand we need not pay much attention to its prophecies of the failure of the Conference. These may or may not be justified. But it is as well that English publicists should know that in India people are looking, in case of necessity, beyond the coming Conference for the means of currency salvation. The article from a well-informed correspondent which we published yesterday indicates one direction in which a remedy may be sought for, and a direction in which people's thoughts will have to be seriously turned if the Conference next month fail to agree upon a ratio. The Government of India will not sit down in helplessness while silver is moving deeper into the abyss, or, in the phrase of the *laissez faire* economists, "finding its natural level," and if they are compelled by the force of circumstances to make gold come to the rescue of silver the least they can claim from the Home Government is that they should be allowed a free hand for the remedy of evils which trouble the Secretary of State little enough, but which are a daily burden and grievance to them and to all of us.

RATNAGIRI is one of the poor districts of the Bombay Presidency, a district in fact which there is reason to fear is economically going back, and which would certainly be in a precarious position but for the employment which large numbers of its inhabitants find elsewhere—in the army, and more largely in the mills and offices of Bombay. Settlement operations in such a district should consequently be carried on with unusual care, and this the Government recognized a year or two since when they consented to a reduction of thirty thousand rupees in the assessment of a group of villages in this collectorate. The settlement is more backward there than elsewhere, for the original survey settlement is not even now completed. It began as far back as 1855, and has continued at intervals, the last taluka to be settled being that of Devgad, the papers in which, belonging to last year, have just been reprinted in the form of a selection from the Records. Colonel Godfrey, who has profited largely by the notes of the late Mr. Cummings, has made a conscientious and careful report upon the condition and revenue-paying capacities of the taluka, which has an average rainfall of about 125 inches a year, and which, though the rice land is limited, is exceptionally favoured in its warkas land. The report relates to 125 villages of the taluka, which include over two hundred thousand acres of cultivable land, and the productivity of the taluka seems to be above the average of the Ratnagiri talukas, while it is fairly supplied with means of communication. Had the taluka been already regularly assessed there would have been room for something like consternation at Colonel Godfrey's proposal to increase the average assessment of the last ten years by seventy-four per cent.—that is from Rs. 86,406 to Rs. 151,108. It is explained, however, that the land in these villages is at least as good as that of the adjoining talukas, and that the rates are not higher than have been sanctioned there. This assumes, of course, that the rates in Rajapur and Sangameshvar are fair. A more valid justification for the new rates is that the old ones were far below the real revenue-yielding capacity of the taluka, and that the classification was loose and unreliable. The new settlement has passed as usual the criticism of the Collector of the district, the Commissioner of the division, and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and Government have accepted it. Government hold that the taluka has been for a long time under-assessed, and they, therefore, accept Colonel Godfrey's proposed rates—with this safe-guard, however, against the possibly untoward results of a sudden increase of the demand by seventy-four per cent. The increases are to take effect by degrees, and not at one stroke. Thus, enhancements in excess of four annas in the rupee will not take effect until two years after the introduction of the settlement ; enhancements of eight annas in the rupee will be remitted during the third and fourth years, and enhancements exceeding twelve annas during the fifth and sixth years.

THE Irish Education Bill which was read a second time by the large majority of one hundred votes, has for its objects the making of education in Ireland compulsory, and the allocation of a sum of £90,000 for the present year, and £200,000 in future years—the share accruing to the sister isle of the proceeds of Mr. Goschen's extra tax on liquor, intended for the gradual buying up and closing of public houses. The Publicans Compensation Bill having come to grief, the money was diverted to free education. The provision for compelling the 110,000 or 120,000 children between the ages of six and fourteen years not at present under education to attend school, makes the employment of children under eleven, illegal, and renders a certificate of competency necessary for children employed between eleven and fourteen years of age. School attendance will be compulsory in all towns under a Municipality or Town Commissioners, and in the county districts the new local authorities, when created, will have power to make rules for enforcing the school attendance of children. In regard to this matter of compulsion there was not much controversy, though it was pointed out when Mr. Jackson brought in the Bill in February last that there is no necessity for compulsion when the schools are in the vicinity of the homes of the people ; the absences are due for the most part to the prohibitive distances between cottages in the country and the nearest elementary schools. There was some debate as to the allocation of the considerable sum of money to be disposed of annually. The Irish members claimed that the money should be distributed as a capitation grant as is the case in England and Scotland. But Mr. T. W. Russell pointed out in magazine articles and in the House, that this course would give a great deal to the largely-attended Roman Catholic schools, while Protestant schools with only twenty or twenty-five scholars, would get but little. The Bill provides that the money shall be applied in the present year to enhance the teacher's pension fund, and in future years to increase the salaries of class teachers, to enhance the remuneration of assistant teachers of over seven years' service, to improve the condition of the smaller schools, and, with the balance, to make a capitation grant. In return for these benefits all schools whose fees do not exceed six shillings a head are in future to be free schools. When will a measure to make primary education at once compulsory and free be introduced in India ? Not in this Nineteenth Century it is safe to assume.

MR. HUME has been good enough to consign to the safe keeping of a confidential letter the reason why the Congress report this year appears without the usual overture from his pen. He drew up an introductory review of such a character that it met with the emphatic disapproval of Congress Committee men in India and in England, who condemned it as seditious. Had it not been for the turn which the *Bangabasi* case took last year, Mr. Hume confesses he would not have cared a fig for the imputation of sedition. It is naively admitted that under the ruling of the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, Sir Comer Petheram, the whole review "insisting on the shortcomings of the existing administration *is* seditious, and it is best not to publish it here." It will, therefore, we learn from the letter, be printed, by Mr. Hume in England at his own expense and widely circulated. The seditious article will be put into wide circulation in full knowledge of the fact that not only does Sir Comer Petheram's ruling as to sedition apply to it, but that his own coadjutors in the Congress movement "condemned it as seditious, as calculated to harm the cause irreparably, and certain to frighten most of the Congress Party." The British committee have concurred in this view of the introductory review, and have declined to print and publish it. It is true that while the committee at Allahabad, where the next Congress is to be held, and the committee in London are resolute in refusing to countenance the dissemination of sedition, two gentlemen in Bengal, Mr. W. C. Bonerjee and Mr. Manmohun Ghose, approve of the precious document—after giving it their most careful consideration. Thus encouraged Mr. Hume states that it is impossible for him to erase a single line or a single word. "Every word and every section has been so carefully considered that it constitutes a single piece. It would be useless cutting out this or that." Therefore "we" have decided to issue the report in India without any introductory article, but to print the seditious stuff separately as a pamphlet in England and send copies to all the Congress secretaries in India—Mr. Hume remaining of course safe in England, the while.

THE elevation of Sir Evelyn Baring to the peerage marks the approaching termination of his distinguished and eminently successful diplomatic and administrative career in Egypt. There is reason to believe that Lord Baring will within a now measurable interval of time come to India as Viceroy in succession to Lord Lansdowne. The appointment may be regarded as equally certain whether the present Government continues in office after the General Election, or a Liberal Ministry is called to her Majesty's counsels. Like Lord Northbrook, the new peer—the second in the Baring family—is a Liberal, and as such is secure of the continued sympathy of the political chiefs who selected him for service in Egypt in the well-grounded confidence that his experience as Finance Minister in India would enable him to grapple effectively with the difficulty of establishing a financial equilibrium at Cairo. This expectation has been fully realised, and in addition his acquaintance with Indian methods of administration have been invaluable in creating order and confidence out of political chaos. The Government of Lord Salisbury—under whose auspices the British administrator has successfully achieved the object of his high mission, and given to Egypt an unwonted measure of prosperity—have recognised by a peerage the capacity and the patient resolution which he brought to a task which to a man of different temperament would have been irksome and impossible. It is natural and logical that Lord Baring should come back to India as Viceroy, where he is still held in remembrance as a capable financier and a man of broad views and generous sympathies.

THE S. S. Siam, with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 1 p.m., on Saturday next.

SLIGHT rain again fell in Bombay yesterday, and at one part of the day threatened to break into a storm. The clouds, however, passed away without disburdening themselves. Vivid lightning continued most of the evening.

STORM-SIGNAL No. 1 was hoisted on the Town flagstaff yesterday afternoon, indicating that a storm is in existence in the Arabian Sea which may either approach the port or may shortly cross one or the other of the usual tracks of vessels leaving the port.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held last night, when Mr. George Cotton occupied the chair, and addressed the meeting on the substance of the report. Extracts from this document are given in another column, and the chairman's remarks will be published in our next issue. The report was adopted and other formal business transacted.

THE Political Resident, at Aden, telegraphs to Government as follows :—"Cholera continues Zaila, bad at Bulhar, suspected Berbera. Egypt has imposed quarantine on arrivals from Aden to Babelmandeb and African Coast—Suakin to Guardafui. Similar imposed here. One hospital assistant sent to Zaila already. Hospital Assistant at Bulhar reported sick. Medical authorities advise two good men sent here at once as reserve. Please send."

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL has accepted the post of honorary secretary of the Bombay Art Society, which the Hon. L. R. W. Forrest resigned on leaving for England.

THE following telegram from the British Consul at Jedda is published for general information:—"Ten days' quarantine declared against arrivals from Aden to Babelmandeb and from Suakin to Guardafui."

UNDER the command of the masterly Foreign Secretary, Sir Henry Durand, the Simla Volunteers have increased greatly in numbers, more than a hundred recruits having joined since last season.

THE *Times of Ceylon* of May 24 writes:—There can be little doubt that the South-West Monsoon has at length put in an appearance at Colombo. The storm we mentioned as brewing yesterday evening broke over the town between eleven and twelve last night in sharp squalls of wind and rain, which continued at intervals until 10 o'clock this morning. This official record shows a maximum temperature of 87·2° and a minimum of 75·4°. The rain-gauge registered something under an inch. As these figures apply to the twenty-four hours ending 9 a.m. to-day, we may look for a lower register of temperature to-morrow. Six and a-half inches of rain are reported from Ratnapura.

THE Orissa twins—two little Uriya girls of about five summers old—have left by steamer for England, *en route* to the Chicago Exhibition. It is the intention of Mr. Kugelman to exhibit them in England and in other European capitals before taking them to the World's Fair. The twins, it seems, are firmly joined together, and if one is fed both are satisfied. When first born at Hoapara, in the interior of Orissa, the native villagers looked upon them as the incarnation of the devil, and their parents were boycotted by their caste people. The father's first impulse was to separate them by cutting the sac which joins them together with a dao, and the mark made in the attempt is still visible. A wealthy tehsildar of the district, however, intervened, and Ketter Naick, the father of the twins, is now steadily growing rich, and on his return to India will be the possessor of several thousand rupees.

DISCOVERY is not always followed by repentance. When Patrick Milligan, caught in possession of property not his own, was taken to the police-station, he did not express regret for his fault. All he said was :—"If it was not for the dog barking I should have been all right. I was a fool for coming out in Dent's-road." His first impulse was to account for his non-success as a burglar. This may have been vanity, but it was the vanity of a true artist.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, MAY 31.

France and Germany have notified to the Government at Washington their intention of sending representatives to the Monetary Conference, the meeting of which is thus assured.

THE IRISH EDUCATION BILL.

In the House of Commons last night the Irish Education Bill was read a second time by a majority of one hundred votes.

THE FIGHTING AT UGANDA.

The Imperial British East Africa Company discredits the French accounts of the fighting at Uganda, and awaits the details with confidence, and is furthermore convinced that the officials of the Company will have acted quite impartially.

TROOPING SERVICE.

The hired transport Almora has arrived at Portsmouth.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Henry Jeune has been appointed to succeed the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Parker Butt as President of the Court of Probate and Divorce.

THE APPROACHING DISSOLUTION.

It appears certain that Parliament will be dissolved, the last week in June.

CHOLERA AT MESHED.

Advices from Meshed state that cholera is raging there, and that a perfect panic prevails. The inhabitants are all leaving the city.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of General Henry Maxwell.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Oceana, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE CALCUTTA SWINDLING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 31.

In the Jardine-Skinner Case to-day, witnesses for the defence were examined, including the Banians who disclaimed any knowledge of overdrafts by the assistants, which they never sanctioned from their own monies. One of them said he was coerced to sign the letter written by Mr. Robertson when the defalcations were discovered, and gave other evidence which told most unfavourably on Mr. Robertson, whose position grows more involved as the trial proceeds.

A LIBEL CASE.

At the High Court to-day, a plaint was admitted on behalf of Miss Annie Thompson against Mr. Cuthbert MacDonald for libel. The damages claimed are Rs. 10,000, the plaintiff claiming that her reputation and character being injured.

THE PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

The *Pioneer* has the following special telegram from London:—A correspondent, cabling from New York to-day, says:—The silence of Mr. Blaine is considered to point decisively to his acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency. In that case his election is believed to be inevitable.

MR. STEWART'S SILVER BILL.

Mr. Stewart's Free Silver Bill will occupy the Senate this week. The voting is expected to be very close. If the Bill passes the Senate it will pass the House of Representatives, but President Harrison will probably exercise his veto, which would be almost fatal to his chances of selection for the Presidency.

THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE.

The place of meeting of the International Silver Conference is still unsettled. The executive are urging London or Paris, but the choice of the latter would be prejudicial to the success of the Conference.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

Mr. Donald Smeaton, Financial Commissioner in Burma, leaves Rangoon in a few days to visit the districts in Upper Burma, yet remaining on the relief list.

AN AMNESTY TO WUNTHO SAWBWA'S FOLLOWERS.

A free pardon has now been offered to all the followers of the Wuntho Sawbwa. The Chief, his father, and his cousin are expressly excluded.

COLONEL DURAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, British Agent in Gilgit, has reached Gulmarg. After a short stay there with the Resident in Kashmir he will proceed to Simla.

AFFAIRS AT SIKKIM.

The Government of India are awaiting a report from the Bengal Government on the position of affairs in Sikkim before passing orders for the disposal of the Raja.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MAY 30.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here yesterday evening

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here on the evening of the 28th inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 30.

[illegible] Austrian-Lloyd's s. s. Thisbe, from Bombay, [illegible]d here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 31.

[illegible] French mail-steamer Melbourne, from China, [illegible]rived.

[illegible] Anchor Line steamer Hispania, homeward-from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles, on 26th inst.

[illegible] Anchor Line steamer Roumania, homeward-from Bombay, arrived at Suez, on 29th inst.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

Is duelling about to be revived? It seems at first difficult to believe, especially by those who have been brought up in the prevalent ideas. And, indeed, there is so much to be said against duelling—we all know the arguments—that it would seem impossible. But then, you see, there is something to be said on the other side. For instance, all order rests ultimately upon the power and the will to fight. He who cannot protect his own must go to the wall, and endure humiliation and robbery. Man must always be the warrior. We are the only country in the world which tries to get along without fighting. We have carried this so far that there are no longer any street fights. The ruffian and the bully are restrained by the policeman; not, as formerly, by the passengers. There are no longer any school fights—a distinct loss. In all other countries the man who is injured calls out the injurer and fights him. Perhaps he himself gets the worst of it, but the injurer has had to fight. The price we pay for this exemption is, first, a lowering of behaviour in public places; in courtesy and manners we have certainly suffered loss. Next, our public men submit without a murmur to misrepresentation of the grossest kind from their opponents; and literary men, musicians, painters, actors, and all whose work is made the subject of criticism, have to receive without a word of remonstrance criticisms—so called, because criticism may always be courteous—which are not only insulting, but also destructive of the reputation or credit wanted by every man who works for his livelihood. Yet no one ventures to say of a baker that his bread is adulterated; of a merchant that he is on the point of bankruptcy; or of a sea captain, that he knows no navigation. The only redress for the public man is an action for libel, with the doubt whether the judge or the jury will not rule that the criticism was fair. Now, who can doubt that if a speaker knew very well that the first result of abusive words would certainly be a duel, he would moderate his language; and that a critic would sedulously use the style of politeness if he always had in his mind's eye the sands of Ostend and two figures facing each other, armed with lethal weapons?

We are, I say, the only country that tries to get along without fighting. But there are signs that we shall not long continue in this isolation. There have been duels of late at Ostend between Americans. The young men are learning to box—if headmasters were wise they would encourage the boys to put on the gloves. Single-stick—a splendid thing to develop courage and skill—is practised again. Fencing is fast lifting up its head. With the old power of habit and skill of fence and fight will be, perhaps, revived the actual practice. But the duelling of the old days can never be restored. It would have to be regulated; there would follow the establishment of a Court of Honour, which should consider cases as they arose. The professional duellist would no longer be tolerated; the duellist who could plant his bullet where he pleased, the bully who could fence, the swaggering captain, of whom we read in the last century, would certainly not be allowed to rise from the death. One would not be allowed to fight with such persons. On the other hand, our public men would have to be protected by their friends, because the world could not suffer a great man's life to be risked just to gratify the burning for notoriety of any little insolent scrub. There must be a restraining influence; there must be, behind all order, the power and the willingness to fight, and the fight must be, under certain conditions, a thing to be reckoned upon; not like an action in a court of law, uncertain. The old, old mottoes are always true. "If you desire peace, be ready for battle."

Yesterday I made a little discovery which illustrates a long-forgotten custom. In the old days cattle had to be driven to market, for the simple reason that they could not be carried. The roads near London were covered with herds of cattle and sheep, slowly and painfully marching along to Newgate Market. The men with sticks and goads walked behind, shouting and beating the poor beasts; the dogs run here and there, barking and biting. Presently the mad bull broke away. The mad bull of the old picture and story books was the bullock on his way to the shambles, goaded and flogged into fury. He galloped along the road, head down, tail up; perhaps he tossed the people; perhaps he did not. Everybody fled out of his way, shrieking; the nursemaid rushed into the first open door, the boys climbed over the hedge, the cripples forgot their crutches, and the old forgot their years; all ran—flew—fled—scuttled before that awful animal; the mad bull was after them. How they stopped him, how they caught him, how they persuaded him to rejoin the herd, I know not. Now, whether the cattle went mad or not, they arrived, after a long journey, footsore, out of condition. In order to avoid the dangers and fatigues of the high road, a custom grew up of driving them across fields; a path or way was allowed over the grass; here and there enclosures were made, fifty feet broad or so, where the animals camped and grazed at night. These enclosures, with this lane, were called, in the West Country, droves. I know not what they were called near London, but I have discovered one not five miles from Charing Cross. It is unmistakably a "drove," and was, I suppose, the last before the animals had to take to the hard high road before being driven to town.

They are deserted now and lonely, these high roads. It is difficult to understand how changed they are, how thronged they were. Imagine a time when almost everything was brought to London by the high road—London the consumer, the devourer, the destroyer—London with its two millions of mouths open for their daily bread. Everything by the high road. How many high roads, in and out of London, were there! About half a dozen. Into these, as into some great river, debauched countless other roads, connecting with centres of trade, manufacture, and exportation. Everything came along the high road. The thousand ships lying in the port of London, not to speak of Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, were loaded with things brought along the high road. All the food for London; all the trade of London Port; think of it, consider it, imagine it! I see the Great North Road between London and York; it is filled from end to end. There is an endless procession moving north, meeting another moving south. Stage-coaches follow each other all day and all night long; waggons creep slowly up and down, piled high with goods of every kind dragged by teams of splendid cart horses; here marches a regiment of soldiers going north; here rides the commercial traveller; here, six and eight together for safety, country tradesmen ride to London to make their annual purchases; here rides by himself the solitary horseman, at sight of whom everybody looks afraid; here comes the berlin of the great lord, with its four horses and its postboys, the footmen behind, and the luggage on the roof; here is a team of pack-horses which are engaged in the country trade; here walks the postman blowing his horn; here is the troop of wandering players; here a tribe of gipsies; here a country doctor riding to see a patient; hear a learned divine jogging along on a fat cob, a volume under his arm; here the pedlar carrying his pack; here two young men marching up to London to seek their fortunes—is the name of the one David Garrick and of the other Samuel Johnson? Here is a company of fellows in blue petticoats and flannel shirts, with ragged hair falling about their shoulders—newly paid-off sailors—keep clear of them, my friend. The road goes on through quiet villages, past venerable churches, over hills and through forests, and the procession goes with it. At night there are innumerable inns, from the great posting-house to the little wayside tavern, and if you want adventures you should try a night or two at either the former or the latter. Poor empty deserted road! Thy glories are of the past, indeed.

They are going to have a "Palace of Delight" in Liverpool. There will be on the ground floor a *cafe*, a reading room, a billiard room, a smoking room and committee rooms. Part of the basement will be a gymnasium. The first floor will contain the Great Hall, with accommodation for 2,500 people, a small concert room, and other rooms working men. It will thus be what such a palace should be—built by the people for the people, and managed by the people for the people. The palace is to be built, as far as possible, by In connection with it will be a savings bank, a labour bureau, a register of unemployed men, and refreshment rooms. Nothing is as yet said about classes and other things, but these will come. Dancing, I trust, will not be neglected as one of the most potent instruments in education and civilisation. One of the promoters, Mr. le Conteur, has had a dream, which he relates in a circular. A very fine dream it is. He sees in the palace the centre of all schemes for social improvement; meetings of all kinds are to be held here, labour arbitrations, which will do away with strikes, lectures, dramatic performances, concerts, and dances—"to please the women"—nay, Mr. le Conteur, but you are, I hope, young yourself. Not to please you as well? Not to please the young men? Alas! I dance no longer, but next to the pleasure of dancing myself is the pleasure of seeing the lads and lasses dance. "To please the women?" No, No, No. To please the young men as much as the girls.

I have received from the special correspondent of an American paper a portion of his special correspondence, which dates from New York. Let us not give this special correspondent the advertisement (which he clearly seeks) of his name. His letter is entirely devoted to personal abuse of this humble person. What angers him is, first of all, a wish—a prayer, humbly breathed by this humble person—that the English-speaking race, in the interests of humanity, civilisation, freedom, and progress may before long be united in a friendship—or federation—which nothing can destroy. His special grievance against me is that I quoted a certain statement made by him as silly and ignorant. Let me quote it again, and again stamp it as silly and ignorant. He said that there are 27,000,000 acres of land in these our islands not cultivated which ought to be cultivated, meaning that the wicked landlords keep the ground fallow to answer their own wicked ends. They desire, I suppose, to remain poor. He said, further, that he copied this statement from an English paper called *Tit-Bits*. Well, *Tit-Bits* is a very well-informed paper, and worthy of its vast popularity, but what must be the intellectual level of a writer who brings a grave economic charge against a great nation on the authority of the *faits divers* of a weekly popular magazine? Let us, however, see what is the truth about these acres. I take the latest edition of Chambers's Encyclopædia (the unfinished edition), a most responsible, grave, and trustworthy work. I find that there are in these islands 77,799,793 acres in all; that there are 47,895,770 acres under pasture and cultivation; that there are 26,897,280 acres of moss, rock, bog, and mountain land, which cannot be cultivated. Here we trace the origin of the 27,000,000 acres of *Tit-Bits*. There remain some three millions of acres not cultivated—these are public and private parks and gardens, I suppose.

This person had another stone to throw at me. I said that the House of Lords is the purest legislative body in the world. So it is. I did not compare it with the American Senate or with any other body. I merely stated that, whether we wish to abolish the House or not this fact is certain. The person lashes himself into a great rage over this. He asks whether I can be so ignorant as not to know that here in Great Britain the House of Lords is regarded as hopelessly currupt? And he proceeds, out of his ignorance, to invent a cock-and-a-bull story about the African Charter recently granted. This is dealing with high matters. I, therefore, referred the question to certain editors and journalists of my acquaintance. Note, that they were not all Conservatives or partisans. Result—An agreement unanimous. The African Charter was granted in just the same way as any other charter. The House of Lords cannot be charged, and never is charged, with corruption at all. No Peer takes bribes; no Peer gets rich by sitting in the House of Lords.

Further, he accuses me of insolence to the American nation. Hundreds of letters have been addressed to me—some of them plainly differing from me—not one of them hinting at any "insolence." In fact, there has been no "insolence," and I am quite certain that my American readers will acquit me on the spot of such a charge. So I return to what I said before, that the establishment of a firm friendship with commercial relations which preclude any chance of a quarrel between all the countries—the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Islands, India, Great Britain and Ireland—of the English-speaking race is above all things to be desired by those who wish the advancement of humanity and the security of freedom.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I crave permission once again to place some more facts about the protective works at Surat. In Surat there are certain localities, which every year suffer from floods, either great or small. The most unfortunate of these places are Ghastipura and Navsari Bhagal. It was Sir T. Hope who saw the danger to which these localities were exposed, and tried to save them. By his praiseworthy efforts Navsari Bhagal was partially saved, and the plan of protecting Ghastipura was under consideration when to the misfortune of the city Sir T. Hope was transferred to Bombay. If he had remained some two years more Surat would have been quite different to-day, from what it is at present. He had a great liking for this historic city which, he was anxious, should occupy its proper place among the cities of the Presidency, and even at home his interest in Surat is as great as ever. When the scheme of defending the city was first advanced and the Government seeing the unwillingness of the Municipality in carrying out the works thought fit to interpose and directed the Municipality to begin embankments from the Katargaum, *i.e.*, just near the Ghastipura. It was thought that the places most exposed would receive first attention but strange to say somehow or other the Municipality and those connected with the carrying out of the protective works were advised to leave off the most essential portion of Ghastipura after beginning at the Katargaum and commence from the other side. Thus the system of protective works has all along been in a contrary direction, and the places requiring no protection in fact are strengthened.

Nobody would ever call in question the utility of the embankment constructed near the District Court. But one is at a loss to see why the Municipality should have thrown away thousands of rupees on the line of defence extending from the District Court to the Maglisarah. This whole line contains private bungalows, and is itself strong enough to stand the test of any floods. Even the great flood of 1883 could not do any material damage to it. The money on this line is altogether thrown away. The Municipality has looked more to the interest of individual owners of bungalows whom it has given protection at the expense of the general public and has sacrificed the interest of the city to the advantage of a few. Moreover, the embankments constructed after spending so much money are of so unstable a character as hardly to stand two or three floods. Some of them were washed away in the last rains. The Municipality now sees the mistake and is trying to make amends for this lavish generosity by ruinous economy, that is, by carrying on the protective works near Ghastipura from the inner line instead of from the outer one. The inner line passes just behind the shops at Variav Bhagal and cuts through the Mahomedan grave-yard. The Mahomedan community has appealed to the Municipality against this wanton insult to its last resting place, and is promised protection. The inner line is also most injurious from a sanitary point of view and is likely to do an amount of harm to the locality in times of epidemic spread of the cholera. The inner line also will be perilous if the embankments give way, and will submerge the locality thus exposing it to imminent danger to life and property. The population itself prefers the outer to the inner line. The inner line instead of giving any protection to Ghastipura, which yields a greater revenue to the Municipality than the line between the District Court and the Moghalsara over which the Municipality has thoughtlessly spent such a large sum, exposes it to very great danger. The only thing that is in its favor is that its estimated cost is less by some Rs. 17,000 than that of the outer line. But then it is a mere estimate, and estimates are uncertain. They may swell to double the amount in no time. The Municipality, which at a stroke of the pen has abolished the duty on cotton goods and mineral, thereby suffering an annual loss of Rs. 69,000, ought to be liberal enough to spend usefully and remuneratively Rs.17,000 or so which are to be spent in a much better way than a larger sum, which was thrown away for giving a useless and nominal protection to individual property-holders. It is hoped now that Mr. Lely is again back he will guide the Municipality with his sound and honest advice.—Yours, &c.,

A.

A MARINE ENQUIRY AT ADEN.

MR. L. WILLS write to us from the Arts and Letters Club, Grafton Street, Piccadilly:—

Will you kindly insert the following extracts from a correspondence I had with the Board of Trade *re* the loss of the s. s. "Hong Kong," the inquiry into which was held at Aden, in January, under the presidentship of General J. Jopp, and which resulted in a most unjustifiable censure being passed npon me. It is a subject of much comment that one who undertakes such a responsible task should not have taken more trouble to have made himself better acquainted with the law and practice which relates to formal investigations by courts of enquiry.

Extracts from letters addressed to the Board of Trade, London.

The law as laid down in the 17 and 18 Vict. C. 104 S. 262, being, that the proceedings shall be conducted in such manner as to give any person against whom any charge is made, an opportunity of making a defence; &c., also Section 2 (2) Section 2 (1).

Where an investigation into the conduct of a Mate has been held under the Merchant Shipping Act, the Board of Trade may, in any case, and shall, if new and important evidence which could not be produced at the investigation has been discovered, or if for any other reason there has in their opinion been ground for suspecting a miscarriage of justice, order that the case be re-heard either generally or as to any part thereof.

I respectfully urge that there has been a miscarriage of justice in this case, inasmuch as I was not present in court whilst the whole of the evidence was taken. I had, therefore, no opportunity of examining witnesses, neither had I an opportunity of being represented by an advocate, or of producing evidence on my own behalf, or making any statement in my own defence. I was not even aware that my conduct was under investigation at all. I was summoned to attend the court as a witness only to give evidence with respect to the master, who alone had been placed on his trial.

I was censured by the court for not taking cross-bearings, and for not suggesting that obstruction P'.-L' was shut in, but the court did not even ask me whether I had or had not taken cross-bearings, or made suggestions. Had the court questioned me on these points I should have been able to reply as per statements in my previous letters; also, in consideration of the fact that the president publicly proclaimed himself not versed in nautical affairs, that he had never before sat on a court of enquiry, and that he was asking questions for his own information and curiosity.

In view of the Statutory Requirements as to the conduct of an investigation by a Naval Court contained in Section 262 of the Act 54, would strongly urge that in the admitted facts of this case, there has been a miscarriage of justice, which can only be rectified by your Board, for as the law now stands I am unable to appeal in a Court of Law, because my certificate has unfortunately not been dealt with.

Letter addressed to the Solicitor of the Board of Trade, 4th June, 1891.

Sir,—With reference to the conversation I had with you yesterday concerning a re-hearing of the case *re* the loss of the "Hong-Kong," I beg to inform you, that in consideration of the Admiralty having disregarded the censure passed upon me, and as a consequence of this, there now remaining no slur upon my professional reputation, I am desirous of expressing myself entirely satisfied, and feel that I may now consider the various questions I have from time to time put to the Board of Trade as satisfactorily answered. Further, that as far as I am personally concerned, I am content to leave the re-hearing or otherwise of the above-mentioned case, entirely in the hands of the Board of Trade.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

L. WILLS.

Copy of a letter received from the Board of Trade, dated 13th June, 1891.

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, stating that after your interview with their solicitor, you are entirely satisfied as to the points raised in your previous correspondence with the Board on the subject of the finding of the court of inquiry into the loss of the s. s. "Hong Kong."

The Board of Trade desire me to furnish you with the enclosed copy of a letter, dated 15th ultimo, addressed to them by the Secretary of the Admiralty, wherein he states that the Lords Commissioners concur in the Board's view, that the censure may be properly disregarded, so far as it affects your position.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. SWANSTON,
Assistant Secretary, Marine Department,
Board of Trade.

Copy of a letter received by the Board of Trade from the Admiralty.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, (No. 8,866) forwarding a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, into the loss of the s. s. "Hong-Kong" and of letters from Mr. L. Wills, Chief Mate, whose conduct was censured by the Court, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Board of Trade, that they concur in the view that this censure may be properly disregarded so far as it affects Mr. Wills's position and prospects in the Royal Naval Reserve.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR,
The Secretary, Board of Trade.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE death of Lieutenant H. A. M. Thompson, 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at Malta, when on his way home, is reported.

LIEUTENANT H. M. LUCAS, Wing Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been nominated by the Viceroy for employment in the Commissariat-Transport Department.

CAPTAIN F. W. G. WADESON, Squadron Commander, 4th Poona Horse, who has been officiating as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry, has rejoined his regiment at Sirur, for duty.

CAPTAIN FITZHENRY, who lately joined the 7th Hussars from the 38th Regiment, has been selected to undergo a course of training as an account officer, and directed to join the Pay Examiner's office, Poona, for instruction.

MAJOR C. V. B. KUPER, Royal Artillery, now at home, on leave, has resigned his appointment as Station Staff Officer of Nasirabad and been posted to the command of the 71st Field Battery vacant by the death of Major Howard-Vyse.

SURGEON-MAJOR T. F. MACNEE, Medical Staff, has been transferred from Bombay to the medical charge of the Sanitarium, at Mount Abu; and Surgeon-Major B. W. Wellings, Medical Staff, from Mount Abu, to the Poona District.

THE following officers having qualified have been appointed as acting Paymasters:—Lieutenant W. Triggs, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Captain H. T. Lyle, D. S. O., 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant M. H. Burne, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment; Lieut L. H. James, 2nd Manchester Regiment.

MAJOR W. C. RIDDELL, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is about to proceed to England on three months' leave, on private affairs, and Lieutenant Gaye, of the same battalion, who has been officiating as Paymaster of his battalion, and of the Karachi Depot, is proceeding home, on leave, on medical certificate.

THE following appointments have been made in the 19th Bombay Infantry in consequence of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Lechie, proceeding home on 12 months' leave:—Captain G. E. Walter, officiating Commandant; Captain A. E. Aitken, officiating 2nd-in-Command; Lieutenant W. W. Chitty, officiating Wing Commander; and Lieutenant H. E. Lowis, officiating Adjutant.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 20th ultimo left Aden, at four o'clock, on Monday afternoon, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 1 p.m., on Saturday next. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the Oceana, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. W. L. Shaw, Rev. W. R. Pugh, Capt Anson Schomberg, Mrs. K. Salmon, Mr. P. Mossop, and two Masters Grant. From Brindisi: Col A. C. Cuningham, Capt. G. E. Holland, Mr. A. F. Owen Lucas, Col. A. M. Rawlins, Col, Rhodes, Mr. Rainey, and Mr. C. E. Murray Ansley.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay): Mr. T. L. Barcroft.

M. DAUBREE read a telegram from Dr. Nordenskjold to the Paris Academy of Sciences, on Monday (9th ultimo) containing a very remarkable communication relative to a meteorological phenomenon. On the 3rd May, at Stockholm, there fell abundant hail, mingled with sand. The question to be determined is this: Did the sand come from a volcano in Iceland or some unknown vent in the Polar Circle, or did it come from interplanetary space? That is what Dr. Nordenskjold wishes the *savants* to find out.

REASONS AGAINST THE MHOWRA BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Taking as his text the official figures of the cost of the punitive police and preventive establishments in recent years in the Tanna district, which the Presidency Association quoted the other day in its memorial to the Select Committee on the Mhowra Bill, your correspondent "X." endeavours, in your columns to-day, to reconcile the inordinate rates which the costs bear to the offences by attempting to establish the theory that an abnormally large expenditure is wholly compatible with a comparatively diminished number of Abkari offences. But for the increased cost for punitive posts which had annually to be incurred since 1882, the decline of illicit distillation which was to be witnessed in 1890-91 would have been impossible! The paradox is thus explained, and your correspondent sees nothing calling for comment or criticism in an expenditure which has been allowed to run up 130 per cent. in seven years, during which Abkari offences have been steadily diminishing! In fact, he sees in this condition of affairs the climax of the success which the Abkari Department has been capable of achieving in the way of stamping out illicit distillation. I presume, Sir, that "highly successful" department has only to follow out this practice to its logical conclusion to be able to announce a few years hence, that with another growth of 130 per cent., or say, with an expenditure of one lakh, Tanna might witness not even a single case of illicit distillation! How the Finance Minister or the Government of India may view such an extravagant policy of excise administration, I cannot venture to say. But I may at least observe this much, that it is not within my knowledge that in matters of revenue and collection the Supreme Government has ever given a blank cheque to any Provincial Government with the view of stamping out the unlawful practice of smuggling spirit or drugs. Neither have I come across a single instance in any other province of the empire of the phenomenal extravagance of the Bombay Abkari Department, so far as the cost of a preventive establishment is concerned. It could be only accounted for on the supposition that Bombay is a "model" excise "kingdom," of which Sir Charles Pritchard was many a year the "model" potentate, and that the Bombay Abkari Department is a "model" department, the spotless virtues of which have uniformly formed the subject of universal praise, as numerous prayers and petitions may testify.

"X." is to be congratulated on having solved the apparent paradox of increased cost and diminished crime, and the Presidency Association will thank him for this solution, of which its secretaries were unfortunately so profoundly ignorant. There only remains, under the circumstances, one question to be answered. Will "X." take the trouble to explain why in the face of a cheap remedy, admittedly efficacious, according to its own showing, Government deems it at all expedient to invoke the aid of legislation which a consensus of opinion has already pronounced to be odious, unjust, and uncalled for? It has only to go on incurring larger expenditure for a few short years, as it has incurred since 1882, on the preventive establishment in Tanna to make illicit distillation an absolute impossibility. If an expenditure of half-a-lakh brought down offences from 800 to 400, roundly speaking, a further expenditure in the same rates say a lakh, is certain to bring the offences to zero in 1895 or so. The extra revenue to be derived from the greater consumption of the best liquor will go to recoup every pie of the expenditure. None will grudge it, while the Government will be able to avoid the odium of the proposed repressive legislation. Is it practical wisdom and diplomacy to abandon the remedy which has already proved so miraculously efficacious, and resort to one, the results of which are highly problematical, not to say anything of the curses and anathemas which might be showered on the Government? Why persevere in insisting on a doubtful and complex remedy when the simple and the more efficacious is near at hand? But, Sir, I will not further pursue this subject. I think, however, a very good answer to "X." is already made by a Poona contemporary. It is so pertinent that I will close this letter by quoting it here. Says the *Mahratta* in its issue of Sunday last:—"Now, if it be said that the greater efficiency of the police is the very reason for the falling off in the number of Abkari offences, we might ask where is the necessity of a new restrictive law to effect a thing which ordinary agency can easily do? Besides, if it is just that those who profit by the stoppage of illicit distillation, that is, Government and the liquor farmers ought to bear the police cost, why should a punitive post have been saddled at all upon the people? On the other hand, if the present police force is unable to discharge its duties properly, is it not imprudent to impose new duties upon it by passing a stringent law which would necessarily require additional surveillance." Will "X.," on behalf of the Abkari Department, answer the above pertinent query?—Yours, &c.,

PRICK HARD.

31st May.

MR. HUME AND THE CONGRESS.

THE following "confidential" letter was, it appears, issued by Mr. Hume under date March 16th, addressed to the various Secretaries of the Congress Standing Committees:—

Dear Sir,—"Will you kindly inform your committee that this year the Congress Report will appear in India without any introductory article. "I prepared one as usual, which was approved by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and also by Messrs. W. C. Bonerji and Manmohun Ghose, who have most carefully considered it. But Pandit Madan Mohan Moulaviya, in a most earnest letter, apparently on behalf of the Allahabad Committee, condemned it as seditious, as calculated to harm the cause irreparably, as certain to frighten most of our party, and so on.

"Now, though we do not agree in all this, we feel that we could not publish this article, here, in the Report, in the face of such a protest from the Committee where the next Congress is to be held, and I personally, compelled as I am to leave the country, do not choose to leave behind a cause of quarrel. It is impossible to modify this review. Every word and every section has been so carefully considered that it constitutes a single piece. It would be useless cutting out this or that; the only thing to be done is to rewrite it entirely, which, of course, is impossible, even if we thought this desirable, which we do not. Therefore, we have decided to issue the report in India without any introductory article, but to print this letter in the English edition, and separately as a pamphlet in England. I will of course see that copies of this letter reach all of you.

"There is this much to be said in favour of the Allahabad Committee's position. Mr. Manmohun Ghose informs me that in the *Bangabasi* case Sir Comer Petheram (though he toned down in the printed report) did lay down broadly that anything tending to bring the Government into discredit was seditious. This is directly opposed to the best English authorities; it is a monstrous doctrine, which, if I have been correctly informed, I shall endeavour to bring before the bar of English public opinion. But if this be the Chief Justice of Calcutta's law, then the whole review, showing how cruelly the Revenue and the Forest systems work, and insisting on all the shortcomings of the existing administration, is seditious, and it is best not to publish it here, where in cases like that against the *Bangabasi*, the juries are packed, and it is hopeless to expect justice.

"I hope you will explain privately to Congressmen in your circle the reason why the Indian Report will appear this year without the customary introductory article.—Yours,

A. O. HUME.

"P. S.—I sail from Bombay on the morning of the 22nd."

It is stated in a letter from "our own correspondent," dated London, 29th April, which is printed in the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* of May 21st, 1892, that the British Committee of the National Congress have declined to print Mr. Hume's introduction to the Congress Report, and that he has accepted their action in this respect. It is added, that it is believed, Mr. Hume intends printing the introduction as a book at his own cost and widely circulating it. Should he do this, he would in all probability resign his General Secretaryship of the Congress, and his membership of the British Committee.

IN Thessaly, as in Scotland, there is a plague of mice. The Greek Government having had their attention called to the fact that Dr. Loffler, Professor of Hygiene at Greifswald, and a former pupil and assistant of Professor Koch, had discovered, during his bacteriological investigations, a bacillus which has the property of causing a destructive epidemic among mice, have called for his assistance, and his experiments are being tried under his personal supervision. His method consists in soaking bread-crumbs in his preparation and scattering them in the fields. These crumbs are eaten by the mice. They die, and their bodies are devoured by other mice, and so the deadly infection is spread. The experiments have been so far successful, and Dr. Loffler hopes to be able to stop the plague.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the report of the committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the period from 1st January to 31st December 1891:—

Although the year under review has not been remarkable for the number of topics discussed, it has, nevertheless, been to some extent an eventful one in the history of the trade as the subjects dealt with have been of leading importance. An amended Factory Act for India has been passed into law which, it is to be hoped, in the interests of employers and employed alike, will prove the termination of legislative interference with the manufacturing industries of the country for many years to come; and second only in importance a new Boiler Inspection Act for the Presidency of Bombay has been adopted by the local legislature. An event of equal significance, although widely different in character, has been the adoption and successful maintenance during the last three-and-a-half months of the year of the Short Time Movement rendered necessary by the depressed state of the yarn markets in China, and had the Association never accomplished any other work the results of its action in connection with these two legislative measures and the unanimity with which it originated, controlled, and maintained for the entire period agreed upon, a Short Time Movement of exceptional magnitude would, in the opinion of your committee, have amply justified its existence. Curtailment of production naturally means reduction of profits, and as a general rule the results of working during 1891 have been much less favorable than in 1890. Still it is gratifying to find—and it speaks volumes for the stability and soundness of the industry—that it should pass the test of a very trying period without disaster. So far from anything of that kind having resulted nearly all the mills have shown profits of a more or less satisfactory character and only in a few exceptional cases where special reasons have existed have actual losses been declared. A further encouraging feature is that notwithstanding all drawbacks our exports of yarn to the further East continue to increase, the total showing a gain on the previous year of about 3½ per cent. and this, too, in the face of a further serious falling off in the shipments to Japan where local yarns have largely superseded Bombay spinnings. The exports of piece-goods eastwards is also hopeful. Japan certainly has not bought a yard of Bombay made cotton cloth during 1891, but that market has never been one of any importance for our goods. China, however, is evidently steadily recovering from the depression caused by the excessive shipments of 1888, and the same rate of progress maintained for a few years would soon make this branch of experts a more important factor in the trade than it has hitherto been. The shipments of piece-goods from the United Kingdom during 1891 still show well above the average of the past ten years, but yarns for the first time since 1886 are below the average. The falling off, however, is almost entirely to Japan where the demand for English yarns has, no doubt, had the same adverse influence to contend with as Bombay productions, and the cause of the diminution, therefore, is not the result of the favorite Lancashire that Indian yarns favored by the decline in the value of silver are superseding English. On the contrary both are suffering from the same cause—increased home production—and Bombay has suffered most, the decrease being 10,713,200 lbs. as compared with only 8,274,000 lbs. from Lancashire. The tone of the industry has not been such as to encourage the erection of new mills, and for the year ending 30th June 1891, the returns made up by the Association give a decrease of three mills in Bombay owing to the destruction of two by fire and the abandonment of one which was under re-construction. Since that return was made up two up-country mills have been destroyed by fire, but are being re-erected. There has, however, been a considerable increase in the number of spindles of the existing mills, 13,463 spindles having been added up to 30th June in Bombay and 77,498 for all India. The increased manufacturing power represented by these is considerably in excess of the mere numerical increase in the existing number of spindles, as the producing power of the newer machinery is considerably in excess of the old. Thus, notwithstanding dull markets, the quantity of cotton consumed in Bombay has increased by 1,26,328 bales and in all India by 1,70,444 bales. The addition of weaving power is but slight, only 562 looms having been erected in Bombay and 1,119 in all India during the year ending 30th June 1891.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR INDIA.

The subject of primary importance to the trade during the year under review has again been the question of factory legislation for India; but with the passing of the amended Indian Factories' Act, which comes into force from 1st January 1892, it is to be hoped that the question has at last reached a settlement which is not likely to be disturbed for some years to come. The alterations which have been effected by the new law are mainly the raising of the minimum and maximum limits of age for children from seven to nine years for short-timers, and from twelve to fourteen years for full-time workers; the restriction of the number of hours in which women may be employed during the day, to eleven hours; and the enforcement of one day's holiday during the week on Sunday in event of no other holiday intervening. These alterations do not go beyond the views which the members of this Association have always favored, and there has, therefore, been no necessity for assuming an antagonistic position with regard to the discussion on the Bill. In some places the restriction in the working hours of women will, no doubt, tend to disorganize the industry for a time, but this will eventually regulate itself, and the same may be said with reference to the limitation of age for children.

CONGRESS OF HYGIENE AND DEMOGRAPHY.

In response to an invitation from the committee appointed to conduct the seventh Congress of Hygiene and Demography in London, your committee decided that the Association should be represented thereat by Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt, C.I.E., and the Honorable Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., who at the time happened to be in England. Both of these gentlemen were kind enough to accept the nomination, but shortly before the meeting of the Congress it occurred to your committee that the true position of factory labor in Indian mills might be placed before the Congress in an advantageous manner by a medical man of experience who could, from an impartial standpoint and actual experience, set forth the existing condition and effects of the working of factories in this country. They accordingly invited Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, M.D., who had, in the first instance, been suggested as a delegate from the Government of Bombay to the Congress, and he having accepted the invitation, made a special point before departing for Europe of visiting a large number of the mills and examining closely the condition of the work people.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE AND THE DETERIORATION OF THE STAPLE.

A resolution passed by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, on the above subject was as follows:—That this Association approves most heartily of Mr. James's proposals requesting Government to organise the distribution of good local seed in large quantities at cost price, or even *gratis*, in order to induce the ryot to procure his seed from the Government depot only, but the Association cannot accept Mr. James's views with regard to legislation in any form, not considering the same desirable in principle nor conducive to the purpose intended.

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

The exceptionally depressed condition of the market for yarn in China led to several representations being made to your committee in favor of the adoption of short time with the view of reducing stocks of yarn. Your committee having considered the matter came to the conclusion that it would be desirable to ascertain by circular, the views of the members of the Association on the subject and the following resolution was passed:—The committee of the Mill-owners' Association beg to inform members and other mill-owners that the short-time circular has been signed by the owners or agents of fifty-nine out of the sixty-six mills in Bombay. Of those who have not signed, two mills are stopped, two are owned by a firm who have referred the question to their senior partner, who is in Europe, and the remaining three will most probably sign during the coming week. Under these circumstances the committee resolve that short-time should commence from 15th instant and continue until December 31st, and that for the carrying out of the same measures should be adopted.

STOCKS OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

The ascertained stocks, with the exception of the quantity held by the firm already mentioned, amounted to 1,06,700½ candies, and the information proved most valuable to the trade.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

In October last, the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, addressed the Association with respect to the smoke emitted by the mills and asked whether any practical measures had yet been adopted for the abatement of the nuisance. In reply to this communication your committee pointed out that during the monsoon months particularly an increased quantity of smoke was occasionally caused by the heavy firing necessitated when rain was falling; but the committee assured him that every effort would be made to induce members of the Association to do all in their power to reduce the quantity of smoke emitted.

MUNICIPAL INSPECTION OF FIRE APPLIANCES IN MILLS.

The Chief of the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade having addressed your committee suggesting a periodical inspection of the fire extinguishing appliances in the various mills, and also the drilling of a certain portion of the staff of each mill in the general use of the gear, your committee replied pointing out that the rules of the Association did not permit of their taking any active steps in the matter. They, however, furnished the Chief with a list of all the mills in Bombay and their different agents and suggested that he should communicate with each mill individually and endeavour to obtain their sanction to his proposals. The committee understand that a number of the mills have adopted the suggestions of the Chief of the Fire Brigade, and there can be no doubt that greater attention is now generally being paid to appliances for extinguishing fires than was formerly the case. It is satisfactory to record that no fire of any importance has taken place in the mills during the past year.

COTTON MILLS IN JAPAN.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the committee of the Association the secretary took steps to ascertain the position and development of Cotton Spinning in Japan, and in the Appendix will be found a full list of the various mills and all particulars connected therewith. On the 30th June 1891 there were in all 36 mills containing 377,970 spindles, employing 17,248 hands, and consuming 6,156,300 pounds of cotton.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

Under the scheme organized by the Association in 1886, a large number of new tickets and trade marks have been registered in the books of the Association during the past year.

The report was adopted at the annual meeting of the Association held last night.

THE NIZAM AT THE WARANGAL SCHOOL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM was pleased to declare his intention of presiding at a prize-distribution of the Warangal High and other schools on the 21st ultimo, but the date ultimately was postponed to 23rd. The High School building, which is fast approaching completion, was decorated and looked very imposing. Bunting of all sorts was streaming in the air, and at the entrance in bold letters was written "Warangal High School." The portico was in red and white, and on the central door was inscribed "Welcome to H. H. the Nizam" in dark blue letters. His Highness passed with his staff into the spacious and magnificent hall having on either side three handsome arches. These arches and two others were dressed in white, fringed with yellow, and the royal dais was raised near the central arch. The total number of lads present on the memorable evening wasabout 800, and of girls about 200. His Highness evinced a most lively interest during the whole of the proceedings. Messrs. Lakshmon Kannayya, Govindarajulu, Ramaswami Rao, Sudrodeen, and Abdul Raheem presented their *nazzurs*; Nawab Framurz Jung Bahadur, Collector of the District, officiating as master of the ceremonies, Mr. J. Lakshmon, B.A., Inspector of schools, was called upon to read his Urdoo report. He read it in a clear and audible voice, and during the whole time his Highness heard it with remarkable attention and patience. The report translated runs thus :—

"May it please your Highness,—It is a known fact that the fruits of education are beneficial, and that period is auspicious in which there is a universal taste and desire for education. The "sun of education" which was darkened and beclouded in times gone by, is now bright and brightening wonderfully during your august and auspicious reign. Why will not we, your loyal subjects, be happy when we note that there has been a decided and marvellous progress of education not only at head-quarters but throughout your vast Dominions. It shall be my high privilege and honour to lay before your Highness a short sketch of the progress of education in the Eastern Division, of which I have the honor to be the Inspector of Schools. In 1294 there were 32 schools in which Telugu and Hindustani were taught in the Eastern Division, which has an area of 24,787 square miles and a total population of 2,484,171. The district of Warangal with an area of 9,779 square miles and a population of 675,746 had then only 7 schools. The total number of pupils under instruction for the whole division was 1,673, but now the number of pupils in the district of Warangal is 2,588 which shows an increase of 915 as compared to the number of pupils in the whole division in 1294. The ministry of Sir Asman Jah is very liberal and sympathetic to the cause of education and Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk (Syad Hussain) and his brother Shams-ul-Ulama Syed Ali who had done much for the department for the short time he was the Director of Public Instruction, have always worked and lived for it, and now behold it with satisfaction as one progressing favorably and rapidly. Your Highness's private secretary, it is needless for me to state, takes an unceasing and boundless interest in the spread of education throughout your vast Dominions, and the present generation and the coming posterity shall not fail to connect his name with the expanse of education here. Nawab Basheer Nawaz Jung Bahadur, the Subahdar of this division, has practically shown his zeal for education by issuing a circular to the effect that no candidate will be hereafter eligible to any subordinate post, who has not passed any of the local examinations instituted by the educational department or has not received his education in any of the Government schools. Nawab Framurz Jung Bahadur, the Taluqdar of the district, whose unflinching zeal and indefatigable energy is beyond question in promoting all that is good in his district and in making a city out of almost a desert, has gladly and willingly come forward and given all possible assistance. All these can at once be ascribed to your fostering and zealous care and to the frequent inquiries you are pleased to make concerning our progress and condition. At present there are 7,545 lads receiving instruction in this division, of which 3,472 are Mahomedans and 4,073 Hindus in different languages, 219 English, 3,172 Persian and Urdu, 4,014 Telugu, 113 Mahratti, and 10 Canarese. The number of girls including Mahomedans and Hindus is 892. Marathi is taught at Narayanpet and Elhair as it is an official language of Narayanpet and Maktal, a taluq of the Mahaboobnagar district. The total expenditure of schools amounts approximately to Rs. 68,881. There are 116 Government schools of different grades :—High School 1, Normal School 1, Industrial School 1, Middle Schools 5 and Primary Schools 108. Besides these Government institutions there are 30 grant-in-aid ones, the number of which may increase very soon. The expenditure set apart for this purpose comes to Rs. 2,000. There are 9 girls' school in Warangal, six being in the city 5, in the Mahabocbnagar district, and 2 in the Nalganda district. The total number is 16. The income from fees for 1,300 Fasli was Rs. 3,700, and that for the current year may be Rs. 4,000, the average cost per pupil in 1,300 was Rs. 918, and for 1,301 it is Rs. 91. In this city there are 13 schools that for boys and girls with 1,114 lads on the rolls and they are distributed thus. High Schools 133, Normal Schools 39, Branch Schools 196, Rangshapet Schools 130, Middle and Branch Schools 210, and Girls' Schools 320. Out of this number about 1,000 are present before your Highness, and the rest are unavoidably prevented from being here. Last December 16 lads presented themselves for your Highness's M. S. Examination from the Warangal High School and 8 passed (50 p. c.) which shows a satisfactory progress. Mr. L. P. Kannayya headmaster, is a Mulki, and as such was educated here and passed his Language Branch B. A. Degree Examination from the College which bears your Highness's name. He is hardworking, popular, and tries his best to create a desire for education among the people and so do Messrs. Sadrudeen and Abdul Raheem, Superintendents of Girls' Schools, in popularising female education. In conclusion I pray with my subordinates and countrymen that your Highness may reign prosperously for a long time, and that God may shower his choicest blessings upon you and your kingdom.

After this interesting report, all the prizemen were called and the prizes given them by his Highness. The chief of these being :

Ayta Narayana, winner of Major Afsur Jung Bahadur's silver watch.

Mahomed Sultan-ud-Deen, winner of Nawab Vicar-ul Mulk's silver medal.

Sayana, winner of Nawab Basheer Nawaz Jung's silver medal.

Vakatswamy, winner of Nawab Framurz Jung Bahadur's silver medal.

His Highness ordered all the little girls to be brought before him which was instantly done. Prizes were given them.

His Highness, brought the proceedings to a close by saying :—"It gives me very great pleasure that education should make such rapid progress during my reign. I am anxious that my dear people should work hard and educate themselves. I wish them all to distinctly understand that only those who do that (educate themselves) will get appointments in the Government service and outsiders will be deprived of the opportunity of obtaining them."

His Highness after being garlanded, left the place amid deafening cheers.

A CONTEMPORARY announces that "donkey driving" is likely to become fashionable, because her Majesty "set the example" during her residence at Costebelle. The Queen has been in the habit of driving every morning in a donkey-chair for the last fifteen years when she is residing at Balmoral or at Osborne ; but this "machine" (as John Brown called it) is not used so often at Windsor.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB OIL-SEEDS.

THE following is the final report on the oil-seeds crop of the Punjab for the season 1891-92 :—

Season.—The character of the season has been described in detail in the wheat report. All that has to be added is that the rape-seed crop, which is sown earlier and ripens earlier than wheat, has not been damaged to the same extent by the scantiness of the cold weather rains. The reports of most districts note that the crop has turned out much better than was expected.

Area and yield.—I give below the area and yield for the last five years :—

Years.	Acres.	Yield in tons.
1887-88	474,000	63,974
1888-89	579,100	82,703
1889-90	298,000	38,498
1890-91	552,300	81,738
1891-92	591,100	67,053

In area the crop is the largest on record, but in yield it has been exceeded by the crops of 1891 and 1889. The final figures are considerably above those, 5,54,300 acres, of the second forecast in which the area was put much higher than that, 475,700 acres, of the first forecast. The area of the present year is 31·5 per cent. over the normal. The late rain in September and October enabled a larger area than usual to be sown. Of the total area 86·5 per cent. is unirrigated. The largest increases in area are in the Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Dera Ghazi Khan, Karnal, Hissar, Delhi and Hoshiarpur Districts ; the greatest decreases in Peshawar, Lahore, Shahpur and Amritsar.

The yield is disappointing. Five districts report a yield above that of last year, but in three of these the crop of 1890-91 was greatly injured by locusts. In all other districts there is a decrease, and in most it is very heavy. The total yield is returned at 67,053 tons, which is 17·97 per cent. below that of last year, but 8·5 per cent. higher than the normal. Dera Ghazi Khan is the only district growing a large area of rape that reports a good yield. The provincial yield has fallen from 156 seers per acre to 126 seers.

Prices and export.—I give below the prices for the last five years and also the total export :—

Years.	Price per maund on 31st May. Rs. a. p.	Export in tons.
1886-87	3 2 4	43,730
1887-88	3 6 3	36,463
1888-89	3 12 0	84,697
1889-90	4 11 0	64,790
1890-91	4 1 11	12,256
1891-92 to 31st Decr.	....	16,888

The price of rape-seed at Kurrachee has fallen since this time last year from Rs. 39 to Rs. 35-4-0 per 656 lbs., and the market is reported dull and nothing doing. Rape is now selling in Lahore at Rs. 4-5-3 per maund. The exportation of 1891-92, though considerably larger than that of 1890-91, is much below that of the two preceding yers. The exports from Kurrachee from 1st January 1892 to 2nd May 1892 are 798 tons as against 4,775 tons in the corresponding period of 1891.

The rape-seed crop of 1891-92, though the largest on record in area, is not more than a thirteen annas crop in yield.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

Final report on the wheat crop of the Punjab for the Season 1891-92 is as follows :—

The Season.—For the wheat sowings the rainfall of September and October was generally very favourable. The first forecast said :—"The rainfall in September and the early part of October was generally much heavier and more favourable for wheat sowings, except in some districts in the Rawalpindi and Derajat Divisions, than was the case last year." The only districts in which the September rain was markedly deficient were Amritsar, Mooltan, Shahpur and Peshawar. The rain of October was absent or very slight in Lahore, Peshawar, the South-Western Punjab and the Derajat.

November and December were rainless, and in January what rain there was did not fall until the middle of the month. There was therefore no late sown wheat this year in marked contradistinction to the immense area that was sown last year in December and January.

Up to the end of January the wheat had not been really injured, and good rain in February would have ensured a much improved, if not an excellent, crop. But all that the January rain can be said to have done was to keep the plant alive and to prevent injury. In only two districts—Rohtak and Jhelum—did an inch of rain or over fall. In February, a few districts excepted, the rainfall was utterly insufficient, and gave no assistance to the crop. The districts of the Delhi Division received the largest amount. In only five other districts was the fall over half an inch.

In March Rawalpindi and the three districts of the Peshawar Division received a fair amount of rain, but there was none elsewhere. April was almost rainless.

Owing to the failure of the winter rains in the plains and of snow on the hills the weather became abnormally hot in the first half of March and continued so until the harvest was reaped. The wheat plant on unirrigated land already stunted and weakened by prolonged drought was unable to withstand the unusual heat, and on thousands of acres there has been no return whatever. The dust-storms in the first week of March, and the cold winds and frosts of the last week in February, were also very injurious. In April heavy westerly gales did considerable damage in the frontier and western districts.

Irrigated lands even have not escaped injury, and notably on the Sidhnai Canal in Mooltan the wheat has failed over a very large area.

The case may be stated concisely thus :—

Weather preceding seed time favourable and sowing extensive, young plant strong and healthy up to the middle of January in spite of absence of rain, but a little backward ; rain in January did a little good, but was insufficient ; the subsequent failure of rain, the abnormally high temperature of March and April, and the strong dry westerly winds did the greatest damage, and what promised to be a wheat harvest over the average has turned out one of the worst the Province has had for many years.

The present harvest, though not the lowest in area, is the lowest in yield for the last seven years except 1886-87. The area at first forecasted, 7,153,400 acres, fell to 6,948,400 acres in the second forecast, and the final figures are 6,223,600, a decrease of 929,800 acres on the first forecast and of nearly ¾ of a million acres on the second and more trustworthy estimate. Stronger evidence of the very unfavourable character of the season after the sowings could not be obtained. The area of 1891-92 is 3·8 per cent. below the normal, *i.e.*, the average of the last five years, and 12 per cent. below that of last year. Of the six preceding harvests the wheat areas of three are above and of three below that of this year.

The marked and important falling-off is in the yield. The yield is the worst since these special wheat reports have been prepared, except 1886-87. It is 32·8 per cent. below that of last year and 20·5 below the normal. The total outturn of grain is estimated to be 1,392,146 tons, which is less than that of last year by 679,093 tons and is 359,636 tons below the normal.

In only one district, Gurgoan, 'is the outturn of this harvest higher than that of last. I estamate the wheat crop of 1891-92 as a 12 annas crop.

Prices.—It was pointed out in last year's report that prices were extraordinarily high at the end of April 1891.

A fall then set in and the price was lowest (18 seers per rupee at Amritsar and 17 seers at Ferozepore) at the end of June. A slow steady rise followed and prices were highest in the period November-January, 12 seers per rupee being touched early in November at Ferozepore and 14 seers at Amritsar. Since then the market has been falling, and prices are now steady at 17 seers at Amritsar and 15 seers at Ferozepore.

The noticeable points in the prices of the past year are two. First, though the harvest of 1891 was probably far the best the Province has ever had, yet prices were only slightly affected. The harvest was very late, and the new grain could not have been fully in the market before the middle of June. Nevertheless prices remained at the lowest point touched for two months only, May and June, and began to rise early in July. Secondly, though the present harvest is one of the worst the Province has had for some years prices are now only 2 seers higher than the lowest point touched during the past year, are steady throughout the Province, and are expected to fall. It should also be noted that the knowledge that the wheat crop of 1892 was going from bad to worse did ckeck the steady fall in price during March and April. Prices rose in July because so much grain was being exported and probably also because the rains were so late ; and subsequently did not fall because the autumn harvest was generally inferior. The fall that has set in since January and the present steadiness I attribute to two causes—

(1) A fall in the price of wheat and a depressed market in England ; and

(2) the presence of considerable stocks of grain in the Province.

The Calcutta and Karachi markets are both dull. I quote the last Chamber of Commerce Reports: "Supplies are coming in freely and in sympathy with home advices values have receded slightly. Unless there be a renewed demand from the home markets prices here must find a lower level for any quantity of fresh business to be done. Native sellers of new crop wheat are holding for prices far above home equivalents, and until such time as they come down in their rates new business is impracticable.

The prices of wheat in seers per rupee at Amritsar, Calcutta, Karachi and London, taking exchange at 1s. 3¼d, are respectively 17, 12½, 12 1-7 and 9 7-10. The margin of profit on exportation is therefore very small.

Character of the harvest.—The harvest was best in Gurgaon and Delhi. In the other districts of the Delhi Division the harvest was somewhat below the average, but well above the average of the year. In all other districts the crop has been a bad one. It has been worst in Kangra, Shahpur, Jhelum, Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan. The unirrigated crops have suffered the most. As compared with last year, the percentages of decrease in area are—

Cannal irrigated	+1
Well irrigated	3·0
Flooded	8·9
Unirrigated	22·9

It is the unirrigated lands that have also given the worst yield. On land irrigated by perennial canals the yield of grain has been a good average, but the crops on wells have suffered severely and so also have those on flooded lands.

Stocks—Very little information has been given on this head by the District Officers. I believe that the stocks of grain are for this Province considerable and adequate. In some districts no doubt the stocks have fallen low, but imports from other tracts keep down prices. It is reported that stocks are ample "in Shahpur, where the harvest is very bad, and "not plentiful" in Jullundur, where the harvest is fairly good for the year. I believe that there are large stores of grain in Ludhiana and the tract to the south. Since January 1st, 118,701 tons have been exported from Karachi. Part of this may be included in the exports of 1891-92, shown in the statement, but the greater portion is probably additional. Large forward purchases for export were made long before the character of the harvest could be foretold, but now there is very little doing. Buyers are loaded up with high priced grain and are not likely to go into the market until prices rise in Europe or fall in India. The home markets show no sign of a rise, and exchange is not likely to fall lower at present. If there is no rise there will be no demand for export until prices have fallen in the Punjab. Grain that has been purchased forward and delivered at a seaport may be exported as the best means of disposing of it, but it will not be profitable to send grain down from the Punjab until prices fall so as to allow a profit on exportation.

Increase in the area under wheat.—As the complete crop returns for the past harvests are not yet available nothing can be said concerning the question whether a permanent increase in the area under wheat is going on or not. But the figures for last year are available and show that the area, under wheat, on record, though the crop was probably the best, was 31·8 per cent. of the total crop area of the year and 55·9 per cent. of the total spring (rab harvest area, while the wheat area, of the preceding year, though the harvest was distinctly poor, was respectively 30·3 per cent. and 60·4 per cent. Though the wheat area of 1890-91 had increased by 16·4 per cent. the increase in the area under other spring crops was still greater, being 25·7 per cent. These figures support the opinion I formed 4 years ago, that "the area under wheat of a given year in all districts depends largely on the season." No doubt the area under wheat is increasing, but it is not possible to say whether this is due to substitution or not.

(Twenty out of 31 districts are dealt with.)

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 21st May by Albert Priestly, of the firm of Priestly and Co., Sculptors, Cawnpore, and Alfred Butterworth, Mill Manager, Cawnpore, for improvements in match-making ; Joseph Boykin Underwood, of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, in the State of North Carolina, in the United States of America, Gentleman, for cigarette-making machines; Frederick William Gwyther, Carriage Foreman, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Northern Section, Saidpore, for an improved close coupling to suit ordinary metre gauge buffers ; William Carew, Retired Conductor, Bengal Ordnance Department, for an improved combined machine for capping, uncapping, loading, and crimping any two sizes of B. L. cartridges, viz., 12 and 24, 12 and 16, 16 and 24 ; Henry James Stuart Brown, of Egremont, Cambuslang, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, Commercial Traveller, for improvements in, and relating to, metallic and composite boxes, tanks, and the like, and in securing lids or covers thereto ; and John Edward Dowley Wise, Engineer, of No. 4 Hathi Bagan Road, Entally, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for an arrangement for cooling liquids, such as water, &c., by causing surface evaporation of the liquid by means of rapid currents of air produced mechanically either by the use of a blowing or exhausting fan, or by the use of steam applied as an ejector.

Specifications of the undermentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, by Charles James Rivett-Carnac, Comptroller, Finance Department, Nagpur, Central Provinces, for an improvement in wooden golf club heads (Filed 19th March 1892); Edward Trelawny, Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, Calcutta, for an improvement in the gratings of hatchways of vessels (Filed 9th May 1892) ; Thomas Pink, of Bermondsey, London, England, Manufacturer and Merchant, for apparatus for acknowledging and recording payments (Filed 5th May 1892); and Isaac Shore and Edwin Ault, Engineers, both of Great George Street Chambers, Parliament Square, London, S. W., England, for improvements in, and connected with, the ventilation of drains and sewers (Filed 5th May 1892).

The undermentioned Designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary :—James Currie and Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design consisting of an arrangement of circles, pines, squares, spots, lines, and diamonds so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel ; James Currie and Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design consisting of an arrangement of circles, pines, and spots so com bine as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel ; James Currie and Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design consisting of an arrangement of circles, pines, spots, and diamonds so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel ; James Currie and Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design consisting of an arrangement of circles, pines, and diamonds so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel ; and James Currie and Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design consisting of an arrangement of circles, pines, squares, spots, and leaves so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

WE extract the following from the *Western Daily Mercury* of Plymouth :—Some little time ago we noticed the erection in Bombay of the new Municipal offices, opposite the fine Victoria Terminus, which, when completed, will, undoubtedly, be the finest modern building in all India. All the sculpture, both internal and external, for the superb structure has been placed in the hands of Mr. Harry Hems, the well-known sculptor of Exeter, who, for the last two years, has had the work well in hand in his spacious studios. It is all of a colossal character, one figure, an allegorical one of Bombay, measuring nearly sixteen feet in height, thus rivalling in size King Nebuchadnezzar's statue on the Plains of Dura. The whole of the work is in Bath stone, which in its nature is closely allied to the native stone at Bombay. A fourth batch has just been despatched from Birkenhead by Mr. Hems per the s. s. Kirby Hall, and is now on its way across the foaming billows to its distant destination. The present consignment consists of five immense grotesque animals, sat on their haunches, with wings extended, and holding shields, upon which are emblazoned the arms of Bombay. They are destined to crown the apexes of the various gables of the new building. The architect for these costly public offices is Mr. F. S. Stevens, F.R.I.B.A., of Bombay, and the work in England is being carried out under the immediate supervision of Major Davis, F. S. A., the city architect of Bath. It may be mentioned here that all the above have been obtained through the agency of Messrs. Warden and Co., by the contractors, Messrs. Yenkoo Balloojee and Co.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.] Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 21st May, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

——	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	3,93,000	4,000	5,16,000
Or per mile of railway	71	235	2	308
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	26,34,047	66,78,010	1,03,200	94,15,257
Total for 19 weeks.	27,53,047	70,71,010	1,07,200	99,31,257
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,29,860	3,32,067	4,249	4,66,176
Per mile of Ry do.	78	199	2	279
Total to corresponding date do.	26,60,326	67,14,661	89,462	94,64,446

Increase for the week .... Rs. 49,824

Ditto to date........ „ 4,66,808

DELAY IS DANGEROUS! At the first sign of Diarrhœa or Dysentery use at once Squibb's Dysentery Drops. Check the Progress instantaneously and avoid impending danger of long illness and risk of Life. Re. 1-4. POPULAR REMEDIES—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Dann, Lt and Adjt, 10th Bo L I, from leave, from England.

MAY 31.

Browne, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Cawnpore.

Shone, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Attock.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Thomson, Lt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, from furlough, to Kirkee.

Cotton, Lt, Bengal, A D C, on duty, to Simia.

MacNee, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Mount Abu.

Seppings, Major, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on duty, to Deolalee.

MAY 31.

Wetherall, Lt-Col, 22nd Bo I, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Heaton, Major, Bengal, S W Bord, from leave, to Allahabad.

Dann, Lt and Adjt, 10th Bo L I, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st June 1892.

1. Leave of absence for four months from this date is granted to Gunner A. J. Alpassie.

2. Lieut. J. Sanders-Slater having returned from leave resumes the duties of Actg. Adjt. from the 31st ultimo.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st June, 1892.

The following promotions will take effect in "A" Company from this date :—

Lce.-Corpl. J. W. Watson to be Corporal, vice H. Pritchard, deceased.

Vol. H. Forde to be Lance-Corporal vice J. W. Watson, promoted.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. P. BAIRD, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 28.)

FORESTS.

Consequent on the retirement from the service of Lieut-Col F Bailey, R E, Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, the following promotions are made among Consvrs :—Mr A L Home, Consvr, 2nd grade, to the 1st grade ; Mr J W Oliver, Consvr, 3rd grade, and offg in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in the latter grade ; and Mr R H E Thompson, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, and offg Consvr, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment, and will officiate in the 2nd grade until further orders.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Demetrius Paul Zolas as Acting Vice-Consul for Greece at Rangoon during the absence of Mr J P Caiopoulos.

The following substantive promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Dept :—

Consequent on the death of Capt W H Cornish, Political Assist of the 1st class :—Lieut W C R Stratton, I S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assist of the 1st class ; and Mr O V Bosanquet, I C S, to be a Political Assist of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieut-Col H B Abbott, Political Agent of the 1st class, to be a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana—Major W H C Wyllie, C I E, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class (seconded), to be a Political Agent of the 1st class (seconded) ; Col V E Law, Madras Genl List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class ; Major A P Thornton, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class ; Capt W E Evans-Gordon, I S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Lieut A F Pinhey, I S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class (seconded), to be a Political Assist of the 1st class (seconded) ; Lieut J Ramsay, I S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assist of the 1st class ; Lieut C H Pritchard, I S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assist of the 2nd class ; and Lieut J L Kaye, I S C, to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the promotion of Mr G R Irwin, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class—Mr A L P Tucker, I C S, Political Assist of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class ; Capt J R C Colvin, I S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class (seconded), to be a Political Assist of the 1st class (seconded) ; Lieut J Manners Smith, I S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class (seconded) to be a Political Assist of the 1st class (seconded) ; Lieut C Archer, I S C, Political Assist of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assit of the 1st class ; Lieut F W P Macdonald, I S C, Political Assist of the 3rd class, to be a Political Asst of 2nd class ; and Lieut S F Bailey, I S C, to be a Political Asst of the 3rd class.

These promotions are made without prejudice to acting appointments held by any of the officers in higher grades.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Surgn-Major H P Yeld (Bengal Establ), Depy Assay Master, Calcutta, is posted as Depy Assay Master, Bombay.

The services of Surgn-Major F F MacCartie (Bombay Medical Service), Offg Depy Assay Master, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Mr E L Vaughan, CS, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Department for employment as an Enrolled Officer, is posted as Assist Accountant-Genl, Madras.

Mr W H E Mellor is appointed a Probationer in Class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept, and is attached to the Office of the Accountant-Genl, Madras.

Mr L J W Morgan is appointed a Probationer in Class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept, with effect from the 2nd May 1892, and is attached to the Office of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Mr J F Finlay, Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from this date.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Major-Genl E H H Collen, C I E, I S C, as Secy to the Govt of India in the Military Dept is extended for a period of five years.

The tenure of the appointment of Accountant-General held by Col H G Pritchard, I S C, is extended to the 31st October, 1893.

Captain L G Watkins, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, seconded, and Assist to the Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, Western Circle, Bengal, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, vice Capt J S Minter, R A, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, who has resigned that appointment.

Capt J R B Davidson, R A, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, offg 2nd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class.

Lieut T R Phillips, R A, offg Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class,—vice Capt F T Cole, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, appointed Assist to the Inspr-Gen of Ordnance, Western Circle, Bengal, and placed on the seconded list.

Major G L Eliot, I S C, Assist Comssy-Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Comssy-Genl for Transport, vice Major A T S A Rind, C M G, I S C, on furlough.

Capt H S G Hall, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 1st class, to be Assist Comssy-Genl, 4th class ; Lieut J F Stewart, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 1st class, vice Capt C C St E Lucas, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 4th class, deceased.

Lieut P Holland-Pryor, I S C, 17th Regt of Bengal Cavy, to be Depy Assist Comssy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, from the 15th February 1892.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Major T T Vaughan, RA, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, for one year : and Surgn-Lieut-Col J Young, M B Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, one year.

Condr W Thomas, Ordn Dept, Overseer, Gun Carriage Facty, Fatehgarh, is granted leave within Indian limits (p a) for four months.

Sub-Condr E Lean, P W Dept, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade sub pro tem, N-W Railway, was on leave within Indian limits, (m c).

Mr F Barrett, Assist Military Accountant, 2nd class, is granted leave in India (m c) for six months.

Capt F G R Ostrehan, I S C, Wing Officer, 9th Regt Bengal Infy, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave (p a) for fourteen days.

REWARDS.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admission to the Order of British India :—Bombay—To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."—Risaldar-Major Raoji Rao Sanwant, 1st Bombay Lancers, Native Aide-de-Camp to H E the Comd-in-Chief, vice Subadar-Major Umrao Singh, Bahadur, deceased.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Hyderbad Volr Rifle Corps—Mr Guy Noble Taylor to be Second-Lieut, with effect from the 12th March 1892, vice Dwane, promoted ; Lieut W C Gaye to be Captain, vice Boardman, resigned ; and Lieut E H Dwane to be Captain, vice Pendlebury, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Dept :—Lieut-Col W L Greenstreet, R E, to be Supdg Engr, 1st class, and Lieut-Col S C Turner, R E, Supdg Engr 2nd class, Permanent ; Lieut-Col N Arnot, R E, Supdg Engr, 1st class, Temporary ; Capt P E Dixon, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Capt F G Bond, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Lieut C De W Crookshank, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Lieut C M F Watkins, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Lieut E C Ogilvie, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Lieut E H W H Stafford, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Lieut H W Rushton, R E, Assist, Engr, 2nd grade, Lieut L P Champman, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Capt E Houston, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Lieut T C Watson, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Lieut H G Joly de Lotbiniere R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Lieut N G Von Hugel, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Major J E Broadbent, R E, Supdg 3rd class, Permanent ; Lieut-Col S C Turner, R E, Supdg Engr, 1st class, and Major J E Broadbent, R E, Supdg Engr, 2nd class, Temporary.

Lieut T Gray, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, is promoted to the rank of Assist Engr, 1st grade.

Depy Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut S Fraser, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, is promoted to the rank of Assist Engr, 2nd grade.

The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—G C Wolfe, to be Depy Examiner, 1st grade, Sub *pro tem* ; F Rawson, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, Permanent ; E Lund, Depy Examiner, 1st grade, Permanent ; Capt C A R, Browne, R E, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, Sub *pro tem* ; D R White, Depy Examiner, 1st grade, Sub *pro tem* ; and E Lund, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, Temporary.

Mr W A Campbell, Accountant, 1st grade, and Hony Assist Examiner in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd grade.

Major H Clarke, R E, Offg Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Dept, is confirmed in that appointment, with the temporary rank of Examiner, 3rd class, from the date of the retirement of Col F G Oldham, R E.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions among the Executive and Assist Engineers attached to State Railways :—W A Lesmond, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, Permanent ; Major J Burn-Murdoch, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Permanent ; J Willcocks, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Sub *pro tem* ; St J Hewitt, Ex Engr, 4th grade ; E A S Bell, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Permanent ; W H K Howard, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Permanent ; G F Thompson, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Temporary ; W G Allen, Ex Engr, 3rd grade ; J Willcocks, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub *pro tem* ; J M A Despeissis, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Temporary ; J H M Smith, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Temporary ; A J Chew, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Temporary ; G V Martyn, Ex Engr, 2nd grade ; J Adam, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Temporary ; F H W Morse, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Sub *pro tem* ; and W Nathan, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Temporary.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr C E Horsley, Supt, Class IV, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Indian Telegraph Dept, to retire from the service.

T C Hill, Supt, class IV, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

Mr H E Chappel, Assist Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank, is allowed furlough for nine months.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERRL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Second Lieut C B Thornhill, R A, attached to the Bhopal Battn, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr W Hawthorne, Supt, Aligarh Workshop, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

Mr H M Harcourt, Supdt of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Supt, Aligarh Workshop, during the absence of Mr Hawthorne, or until further orders.

Mr W Hawthorne is confirmed, in the appointment of Supt, Aligarh Workshop.

Mr W A Johnson, Postmaster, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr G A Peters is appointed to act as Postmaster, Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr W A Johnson, or until further orders.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 20th May 1892.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

STATION STAFF.

Ranikhet—Capt C H I Hodkins, 2nd Battn. Scottish Rifles, to be Station Staff Officer.

3rd Bengal Infantry—Lieut A E Webb, supernumerary on the establishment of the 17th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Pritchard, seconded for employment in the Political Dept.

22nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut R R Vaughan, supernumerary on the establishment of the 25th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Lowis, vacated on appointment to the Punjab Commission. Lieut Vaugham will be graded in the regiment above Lieut W A Fraser, and below Lieut C A Fowler.

29th Punjab Infantry—Lieut H A M Tighe, supernumerary on the establishment of the 28th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Woodcock, seconded for employment in the Hong Kong Regt.

35th Sikhs—Major T H Goldney, 2nd-in-command, to be Commandant, vice Inglis, vacated.

Major J Haughton, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd-in-comd, vice Goldney.

Capt L J E Bradshaw, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Haughton.

2nd Battln, 3rd Gurkha Rifles—2nd Lieut F G C Ross, Wiltshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

4th Sikh Infantry—Lieut R W Falcon, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Burton, vacated.

Army Pay Department—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty, Paymaster and Hony Capt H H Mitchell is permitted to retire from the service on the retired pay to which he may be entitled.

Rl Engrs—Col R C B Remberton, Rl (late Bl) Engrs, is permitted to reside at Rawal Pindi or elsewhere.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieuts F Burge, R A ; J H Lawrence-Archer, R A ; P F Pocock, Liverpool Regt ; A J Moseley, 19th Hussars ; A L Powell, 19th Hussars ; W S Prentis, Oxfordshire L I and R E Watt, Oxfordshire L I.

The undermentioned has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani :—Lieut H O Parr, 7th Bengal Infantry.

Military Works Dept—On return from leave Lieut W Ewbank, R E, is posted to the Meerut Divn.

Lieut W Ewbank, R E, is transferred from the Meerut to the Multan Divn.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England : —2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut Q G K Agnew, for four months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India : —3rd Dragoon Guards—Major J E F H Roche, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bengal Light Infantry—Lieut-Col W J A Birch, 2nd-in-Comd, 5th Bl L I, to be Comdt, vice May, vacated.

Capt J Lampen, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, vice Read, appointed 2nd-in-Comd, 4th B I.

Lieut O C Argles, supernumerary on the establishment of the 6th B L I, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Lampen.

7th Bengal Infantry—Lieut H O Parr, supernumerary on the establt of the regt, to be Wing Officer, vice Ray, seconded for employment in the Hong Kong Regt.

15th Sikhs—Lieut J R Carden, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 3rd Bl Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

25th Punjab Infy—Lieut J Gaisford, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Hamilton, seconded for appointment as a District Recruiting Officer.

23rd Pioneer—Lieut H F A Pearson, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Crowther, seconded for appointment as a District Recruiting Officer.

32nd Pioneers—Lieut A H Garden, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice De Brath, seconded for appointment as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Dept.

28th Dogras—Lieut C W Tribe, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Burne, seconded for appointment as a District Recruiting Officer.

45th Sikhs—Lieut F T Stewart, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Retallick seconded for employment in the Hong Kong Regt.

2nd Battn 5th Gurkha Rifles—Capt A H G Kemball, Wing Officer, to be Wing Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Vansittart, seconded for appointment as a District Recruiting Officer.

Lieut F G Lucas, supernumerary on the establishment of the Battalion, to be Wing Officer, vice Kemball.

Col R M Clifford, Comdt, 2nd Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Assist Adjt-Genl Allahabad District.

With the approval of Government, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment. —Col W W Biscoe, Commandant, 19th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, vice Col Little, on leave.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers, who have qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymasters to their respective Corps, viz :—Lieut W Triggs, 3rd Dragoon Guards ; Capt H T Lyle, D S O, 1st Battn Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Lieut M H Burne, 2nd Battn, Royal Sussex Regt ; and Lieut H L James, 2nd Battn Manchester Regt.

The twelve months' leave to England an private affairs granted to Major O S Smyth, D S O, No. 2 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery is extended to the 12th October.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England : —Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary Major W Walker, for six months, on medical certificate.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette*).

Mr C C Stevens, Member, Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for 2 months and 29 days.

Mr F S Hamilton, *sub pro tem*, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Chittagong, is allowed leave for 1 month and 14 days.

Mr J Windsor, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Serampore, Hooghly, is transferred to Burdwan, and is appointed to have charge of the Raniganj sub-div of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E P Chapman, or until further orders.

Mr H S Schurr, Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Lohardaga, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H Dawson, or until further orders.

Mr H V H Roberts, Dist Supdt of Police, Puri, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supdt of Police of Howrah.

Mr J B Goad, Dist Supdt of Police, Malda, on leave, is appointed to be Dist Supdt of Police of Burdwan.

Mr V W Bertelsen, Dist Supdt of Police, on furlough, is appointed to be Dist Supdt of Police of Dacca.

Mr J M Coates, Offg Asst Supdt of Police, now in temporary charge of the Dist Police of Dacca, is transferred to Mymensingh on being relieved of his present charge by Mr V W Bertelsen.

Mr H B St Leger, Asst Supdt of Police, reported his departure from India, on leave.

Mr J Masters, Dist Supdt of Police, reported his departure from India, on furlough.

Surgeon-Capt F A Rogers is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Darbhanga, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg-Maj R R H Whitwell, or until further orders.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr E K Pauw, Asst Commr, Sitapur, has been granted leave, in India, on medical certificate, for 5 months.

Surg-Maj E Mulvany, Civil Surg, Muzaffarnagar, is allowed special leave, on private affairs, for 6 months.

Mr L H Turner, Asst Magte, Basti, has obtained privilege leave for 6 weeks.

Surg-Lieut-Col A Cameron, M D, Civil Surg, Benares, has been granted leave, on medical certificate, in India, for 2 months and 19 days.

Inspr W T Tregear, of the Bijnor dist Police, is ordered to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Bijnor, and to exercise the general powers of a Dist Supdt of Police.

Surg-Maj J Sykes, Civil Surg, Saharanpur, has been appointed to be in visiting medical charge of the Muzaffarnagar dist in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on leave, of Surg-Maj E Mulvany.

Mr R C Strachey, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, of the Lalitpur sub-div of the Jhansi dist, is to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Moradabad.

Mr A J Carew, Inspr, 2nd grade, of the Agra dist Police, is to be an Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Lalitpur sub-div of the Jhansi dist.

Mr A J Carew, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Jhansi, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A T Webster.

With effect from the date of taking over charge, Mr G S C Cole, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Pilibhit.

Mr H G Richardson, Dist Supdt of Police, is, on return from leave, placed on special duty to assist the Asst Inspr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, N-W P and Oudh, in the organisation of the Police on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and connected railway lines.

Mr E B Alexander, Magte and Collr, Etawah, is placed temporarily on special duty.

Mr A B Bruce, Asst Magte, is to officiate as Magte and Collr, Etawah, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr E B Alexander.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr W C Renouf, Assist Commr, Pind Dadan Khan, is transferred to Gujranwala and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district, vice Lieut G C Beadon, proceeding on leave.

Mr F C Murray, Executive Engr, is transferred from the charge of the Jullundur Dn to that of the Kohat Dn.

Mr H V S Baker, Executing Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the office of the Suptdg Engr, Cis-Sutlej Circle, to the office of the Joint Secy to Govt, Punjab, Irrigation Branch, for employment on special duty.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 21st May, 1892, on 461 miles open.

——	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	96,000	3,33,000	4,000	4,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	208	722	9	939
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	18,52,498	44,04,960	98,598	63,56,056
Total for 20 weeks.	19,48,498	47,37,960	1,02,598	67,89,056
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	94,949	2,60,491	4,614	3,60,054
Per mile of Ry do.	206	565	10	781
Total to corresponding date do	18,84,278	45,51,706	1,04,920	65,40,904

Increase for the week .... Rs. 72,946

Do. to date .... „ 2,48,152

THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

As an instance of the interest that the work of the Bombay Natural History Society is evoking in naturalist circles at home, we quote at length the following notice from *Land and Water* of the Society's latest *Journal* :—Of peculiar interest is the above number, which reaches us by this mail, and not only the society, but the editor, Mr. H. M. Phipson, who is also the hon. secretary, are to be congratulated in giving their readers so much valuable information. The number opens with a description of a new species of palm civet (*Paradoxurus nictitatans*) discovered in May last year by Mr. James Taylor in Orissa, and the account is accompanied by a beautiful coloured plate. This animal was kept by Mr. Taylor for seven months, when, as it developed some cutaneous disease, he was forced to destroy it. Mr. Taylor's description of his pet is most pleasant reading, and devoid of the somewhat dry details which often accompany accounts of animals and their habits. "A List of the Butterflies of Travancore" will interest entomologists, and Brigade Surgeon W. Dymock (retired) contributes an article on the value of a plant (*Pogostemon parviflorus*) in case of snake-bite from the dreaded *Echis carinata*. It will be remembered that last year we drew attention to the great mortality from snake-bite, and if a remedy has been found—and Mr. Dymock produces good evidence in favour of this remedy, which is stated to have long been known to the natives in the western parts of India—it will be a first step to checking what may be considered an excessive mortality. The subject is certainly worthy of the attention of the Indian Government, and we trust that every facility will be afforded by them for the testing of this valuable remedy. Sportsmen and naturalists will read with pleasure, not to say envy, Mr. J. D. Inverarity's "Notes on the Mammalia of Somaliland," which are accompanied by six photographs of African antelopes and gazelles. Photographed as the animals fell, these illustrations have a special value, showing not only their markings but the features of the ground on which they were obtained. Mr. Inverarity had exceptionally good shikar during his trip in 1890, and his bag of no less than thirteen varieties of large game, all obtained during two months, must be considered exceedingly good. Written in the straightforward, simple style of a sportsman, these notes show that Mr. Inverarity is a good naturalist and keen observer, and should add much to the knowledge we possess of this part of Africa and its denizens. The writer does not always agree with scientists, and we note in especial, his remarks on *Gazella naso*, now known as *G. spekei*. Alluding to the peculiar loose pouch of skin that this animal has on the upper surface of its nose, Mr. Inverarity says:—The skin is so loose that if you lay hold of it and pull it forward it easily covers the upper lip. Both bucks and does have it. A print of a buck's head is to be found in the P.Z.S. of 1886, evidently taken from a stuffed head. The stuffer has apparently stuffed this pouch out as if it were inflated, quite unlike anything I ever saw. I often watched *Gazella naso* through glasses, and never saw them inflate their pouch. I don't believe they do so." Mr. Sclater, in describing it in the P.Z.S., says :—"I think there can be no question of it belonging to an undescribed species, which I propose to call *Gazella naso*. *Gazella naso*, as its name implies, is sufficiently distinguishable from all other known members of the genus, by having the extremity of the snout above the nasal openings developed into a large, flabby, wrinkled mass, which is scantily covered by short hairs of a grey colour, a description taken from the afore-mentioned stuffed head, which does not accord with my views. I shot eleven of these gazelles, and in no case was there a flabby, wrinkled mass, nor was the skin scantily covered with grey hairs. The skin lies merely loose on the nose, with no abnormal flesh or other substance beneath it, and is as well covered with the ordinary yellowish hair as any other part of the face ; the skin being loose, no doubt is wrinkled, but not so as to be very noticeable. In the photograph I took I pulled the loose skin so as to show it, but it does not stick up like that in the living animal." With regard to the colouring and shoulder cross stripes in the wild ass of Somaliland (*Equus somalicus*), Mr. Inverarity is also at variance with Mr. Sclater ; and with all deference to such an authority, we incline to the belief that Mr. Inverarity is right, judging by a head we recently saw at Mr. Rowland Ward's in Piccadilly. With reference to lion shooting, Mr. Inverarity has much to say of an interesting nature ; and of the charm of tracking up your game till you get your shot being superior as woodcraft to beating for it there can be little doubt. This can be done with lions, but we should be sorry to hear that the writer had adopted the practice with tigers, the pursuit of which animal he has had such wide experience of. Some interesting statistics of the respective measurements of lions and tigers are given ; some notes, also, on the wart hog—to ride and spear one of which, and test their fighting capabilities as compared with the Indian boar (*Sus cristatus*) we have always had a secret longing. Notes on elephants, hyænas, hares, and foxes, ends an article with which we have only one fault to find—viz., that it is too short. Amongst "Occasional Notes," we observe, with pleasure, that active steps have been taken in Sind not only for the preservation of game, but also for the protection of many wild birds, which under the continued persecution of feather hunters and traders, threatened to soon become extinct. "The Geographical Distribution of the Pintail Snipe," "A New Method of Preserving and Mounting Zoological Specimens," "The Sense of Smell of the Bakri"—the writer does not mention, by-the-by, whether he refers to the muntjac (*Cervulus aureus*) or the four-horned antelope (*A quadricornis*) and "The Breeding of the Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) in India," concludes one of the most interesting numbers we have read for a long time. We may mention that additions to the society's library are much needed, and as a list of volumes at present in its possession is given, sportsmen and naturalists, to say nothing of publishers, willing to aid a good cause will be able to learn how they may exercise their generosity. The society is certainly worthy of every encouragement.

MR. MACLEAN, P.M., AND THE BENGALS.

IN opening a bazaar on the 12th ultimo at Leesfield Schools in aid of the Lees and Hey Conservative Club, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., said he wished to express his deep sense of the obligation under which the leaders of the Separatist party in Oldham had placed him by inviting down two Indian gentlemen to blacken his character. He was most grateful to them, for two reasons. First of all, because they afforded Mr. Herbert Gladstone an opportunity of showing that he had not lost the generous instincts of an English gentleman; and, secondly, because they were unconsciously provided with a very interesting object lesson to prove the accuracy of the description he gave in Parliament of the character of the Bengal people. He really could not see what reason anybody in Oldham had to quarrel with what he said in Parliament on that occasion, because his argument was a purely historical one. He simply quoted or enlarged upon—he had the passage in his mind at the time—what Macaulay said thirty years ago in describing the Bengals. Macaulay, it was true, wrote a generation ago, and since that time the Bengals had received great benefits from English education. The essence of his argument was that education did not change, so much as might be supposed, the characteristics of a race. That was a very fair argument to us in the interesting debate on a great constitutional change about to be made in India. It was not his intention to give offence to anybody—it was a purely impersonal argument. He might point out to them that it would be a very serious thing indeed if they gave anything like self-government to India. Mr. Gladstone emphatically objected to that in Parliament the other day, and he said it was a most absurd and insensate thing to give self-government to India. His followers in Oldham had gone far beyond the designs of the "Grand Old Man." It was their own look-out, and the working people in this country should think for themselves, and see how far they were going. Could they imagine anything more dangerous than to give self-government to those people ? It was only because we possessed India, and were able to forcibly control the policy of that country, that we could now hold open the doors of the great Indian market and the great market of the East for the admission of British merchandise, and if we were once to give representative government to India the first thing the people would do would be to impose heavy duties to keep English goods out of the country. We had no right to make a change of that sort. With justice and fair play they were all right, but if they were given self-government they would be all fighting amongst themselves tomorrow. If we gave representative government to India, we should be giving the power to the unmanly and feeble race of the Bengals over the warlike races who were the fighting strength of the country. And did they think they would put up with domination like that ? They would submit to the impartiality of British rule but never to the unmanly Bengals. He knew that any such extreme proposals would bring ruin and confusion upon the people of India.—(Applause.)

AN extraordinary Congress is announced for Whitsuntide, at Hanover. It is expected that no fewer than 30,000 deaf-mutes will be present.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ANYTHING that throws light upon the dramatic episode at the mouth of the Peiho river (June 25, 1859) is interesting, and therefore we are glad to see in our valued contemporary, the "United Service," of Philadelphia, an account of a cruise round the world by Mr. W. H. Shock, United States Navy, who was *Chief Engineer* on the American flag ship "Powhatan" (Commodore Tattnall), in the mouth of the river at the time, with the American Minister to the Chinese Government on board. This is what he says about the intended action of Tattnall, who, it will be remembered, is said to have proposed going into action, on the ground that "blood was thicker than water":—

"It may be in place here briefly to refer to the extraordinary course contemplated by Flag-officer Tattnall, United States Navy. It was, and I presume will ever, remain a diplomatic secret as to what transpired at an interview on board the "Powhatan" between Admiral Hope and our flag-officer a day or two before the attack of the Pei-Ho forts; but it is a *fact*, nevertheless, that there was to have been organised a landing-party of United States naval officers and seamen from our ship, to act in conjunction with and assist the English and French in the attack upon the forts? Orders had been given to make, without delay, two hundred knapsacks while other preparations for the landing party were in progress. Had Flag-officer Tattnall carried out his first intentions, one of two things would have been inevitable—*i. e.* either a war with China or an apology; but, fortunately for him as well as for our Government, nearly twenty hours elapsed between the time he made up his mind to participate in the fight and the firing of the first gun on the 25th, which gave him time for reflection. The result was, we did not land; he found it convenient, however, to make an *official* call upon Admiral Hope in the midst of the conflict in doing which his coxswain was killed, his barge destroyed and he, with his flag lieutenant and barge crew, making a narrow escape, the barge floating just long enough for them to get on board of Admiral Hope's flag-ship. That Commodore Tattnall was a courageous man no one who knew him will question. He was always ready to face danger and take the consequences, but he lacked in a marked degree that discretion so essential to the success of a commanding officer.

French naval men are nothing if not acquisitive. When they took to carrying balloons to sea we were not surprised, any more than we are now when we learn that bicycles are in future to be supplied as part of the ordinary furniture of all ships. At first we thought that it must be a new pattern fitted for working in the water, but no, the circular just issued to the Fleet puts us straight on that point at once. The type of machine recommended officially is named the "Velodrome Buffalo," and all officers and sea-men are advised to perfect themselves in its use without delay. We are not told if special leave is to be granted for the purpose, or how many bicycles are to be supplied to each ship, presumably they will not carry enough to go round—in the sense that there will be one for each man—so it is probable that a subdivision of a watch will be allowed to practise at a time. If at sea, a hand of each part might well utilise the quarterdeck. The value of the bicyclist to a landing party for reconnaissance work is obvious, and there are other uses, no doubt, to which he could be put, but on the whole the seaman may as well leave this business to the Volunteer and the Marine.

The announcement that the authorities have resolved to discontinue placing scroll-work upon ship's bows seems to indicate a return to the old practice of giving them figure-heads. We trust that this may be the case, but we confess to having doubts upon the subject. Still, it is difficult to believe that the new departure is merely the result of an economic fit. This ornamentation by scrolls came in when it seemed to be impossible to place a figure-head upon a straight-bowed vessel; and although the substitute fell far short of the handsome adornment which was such a characteristic of the old fighting-ships, it was generally voted better than nothing. There were, we remember, some curious attempts at first to preserve the figure-head in the new ironclads, and the first armoured *Royal Sovereign* had a lion, mounted in a very conspicuous and peculiar fashion, upon her forecastle. The present *Rodney*, we think, has a figure-head, and there seems to be no reason why there should not be a return to the old custom which had something more to be said in its favour than that it was simply picturesque.

A "Looker-on" writes to the *St. James's Gazette*:—"Her Majesty's Levée at St. James's Palace would have been a satisfactory picture for the Emperor of Germany, who admires our Navy even more than our Royal Horse Artillery; for he could have feasted his eyes upon the uniform he so dearly loves to wear at Cowes, as High Admiral of the British Fleet, when opportunity arises. The State ceremony was in every way a naval display, and the Duke of Edinburgh must be well pleased at the way in which his branch of the Service turned up to do honour to the Queen. General whispering in the Service clubs for the last three weeks prepared State officials and others interested in official receptions for the display of eqaulettes scene in the Throne Room of St. James's Palace, for it was known that the first Levée was to be purely marine while the next Levée will be as particularly military in compliment to the fact that the latter function will be presided over by the Duke of Connaught on behalf of her Majesty. The unfortunate circumstance of the death of the Duke of Clarence robbed the spectacle of the appearance of both the Prince of Wales and Prince George of Wales, the latter of whom would have dearly loved to be among the members of his profession. Yet, notwithstanding the very marked vacancy upon the royal dais caused by the absence of these royal personages, the ceremony was one of the most brilliant seen for many years. What struck one particularly when the Levée was over was the manner in which Navy officers walked quite unconcernedly through the crowds in their uniforms to their clubs or private chambers; unlike the military officers who attend such receptions, and whose first object on emerging from the St. James's Palace is to hide themselves in a cab or carriage and drive swiftly home to change, as if every moment in their uniforms was so much penance."

The gist of Mr. Laird Clowes's interesting article on the capture of Valparaiso, in the "United Service Magazine," is, of course, once again, of the value of sea-power. This it was that enabled the Congressionalists to land their troops at Quintero Bay. It was the want of it that prevented the Balmacedists from destroying the expedition afloat. "How valuable a factor in the final result was the confidence which permitted thoughtful and cool leaders like Admiral Montt and Colonels Canto and Korner to pack 10,000 men into fifteen steamers, to transport them 900 miles, and to land them almost under the nose of a superior hostile Army! Only the consciousness of sea-power could have inspired that confidence. On the other hand, how demoralising must have been the conviction among the Balmacedists that, do what they would, they could not prevent the enemy from coming down the coast, and could not prevent him from landing under the cover of the guns of his ships"!

The most noticiable fact concerning the French Navy at the present time is the extraordinary number of vessels in commission. When the Mediterranean active and reserve squadrons are completed, Admiral Rieunier will have under his orders no less than eighteen battleships and twenty-four cruisers, besides the smaller craft, which is the greatest naval force that has been brought together upon the French coasts for a long time. There remains at Toulon but a single battleship in the second-category of the reserve—viz., the *Ocean*, which is the oldest of all. The *Milan* and the *Forbin* are there being transformed, work is going forward upon the *Davout*, but her trials have been delayed; the *Magenta* is being got ready rapidly, and will make her trials during the year; and the Bovines is being completed, while, at Mourillon, the Suchet and Lazare Carnot are in hand, and the Bugeaud has just been begun.

Nothing could have been more opportune than the important circular issued last week from the War Office regarding the newly-fledged intervals between companies, sections, and sub-sections in line formation. While cordially acknowledging the value of accentuation of fire-units, we cannot but think that it is attainable without the perpetual friction caused by alternately taking and closing intervals in the ordinary movements of the company and the battalion. The extra space, moreover, required for so extensive a front, which has of course to be allowed for in the depth of the column, is ill-suited to our small barrack squares and too often confined parade grounds, and must in many cases be quietly ignored.

In a word, the hybrid system will not work. We are no advocates for sacrificing utility to drill; the day for all that is past. But drill remains, and will always remain, a factor to be reckoned with; and to recognise nothing between ceremonial and manœuvre is to sacrifice practice to theory. Until brigade drill is improved away steady battalion drill is the only preparation for it, and should not be handicapped with gratuitous complications. By all means let the fireunit formation be sedulously practised; set aside, if necessary, a certain portion of each drill for it, but in line only. Do not make it an element of confusion and unsteadiness by applying it to movements in which it becomes absolutely unmeaning.

Two more reforms seem loudly called for. The one is the restoration of captains, except in marching past, to that position with their companies for which nature, by placing their eyes not behind but in front, seems to have intended them. The other is the invention of something better—there could scarcely be anything worse—than the quarter column wheel—the old word will serve—as now laid down.

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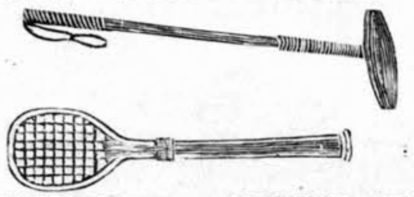

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"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members,

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
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FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
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Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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New Illustrated Price List sent on application.

SAD BUT TRUE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—"After suffering for years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything without any benefit, I was recommended your 'FRUIT SALT,' and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

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HARD OR SOFT AT PLEASURE

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE

Beware of Worthless Imitations.

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None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.

A great luxury in hot climates.
Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!

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" BOUQUET.
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" HAIR OIL.
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SPECIALITIES RECOMMENDED:—
ASSES' MILK SOAP.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

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Matico Capsules

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND **MATICO CAPSULES** in the more chronic cases

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Kananga Water the most delightfully refreshing Toilet Water. It renders the skin firm, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

JULIEN'S FRUIT

A REFRESHING VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon. It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	**Liver complaints,**
Sick headaches,	**Dyspepsia,**
Dysentery,	**Overheated blood,**
Gastralgia,	**Eruptions.**

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

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DUSART'S SYRUP

OF

Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and streghtens and restores all the vital energies. It contains Phosphate of Lime the substance most necessary to our existence, and indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. It is a specific in Infants' green Diarrhœa, and assists children in the formation and cutting of their teeth, and where the limbs are weak, they greatly improve by this bone-forming material.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Lymphatic subjects, and all suffering from nervous **Debility, Poorness of Blood** and the **Excesses of Youth.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

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dea pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warrant Is free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

Rowland's Kalydor

A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c. soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from Bismutht or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any Chemist or Druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20 Hatton Garden, London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

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Only Gold Medal for Whiskey, Paris, 1889.
First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Best Malted Barley only used. Made in Old Pot Stills, Bottled in Square Bottles. Labels, Capsules, & Corks bear the Company's Name. The "Three Star" Brand is the best Old Whiskey.

The Company will be glad to add to this Advertisement the Names of other Firms keeping their Whiskey, if desired.

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BUSHMILLS WHISKEY may be obtained from Treacher & Co.. BOMBAY and POONAH. Cutler, Palmer, & Co.; Great Eastern Hotel Co.; Planters' Stores & Agency Co., CALCUTTA. McDowell & Co., MADRAS.

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THERE is nothing more appreciated by a lady in a present than a Genuine Good Watch. The better the class of watch the longer will the receiver have reason to remember the donor—but to buy an imitation of a watch, *i.e.*, a watch like the majority advertised as *"cheap"* and carrying a guarantee something under a hundred years for the purpose of presentation, would in reality be a piece of gross extravagance; as we know from our long experience of the Watch Trade that such watches are consummate failures. A true regard to economy would determine all requiring watches for presentation to either Gentlemen or Ladies to pay our establishment a visit. To Constituents in the Mofussil we shall have much pleasure in sending our Latest and Complete Catalogue.

The undermentioned watches we have no hesitation in conscientiously recommending. We do not guarantee them for 5 years or 100 years, but for 2 years only, about which period a watch invariably requires cleaning.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LADIES' STANDARD GOLD WATCHES.

This style of watch has been greatly improved in the last few years, and has been brought to the utmost perfection.

			Rs.
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Crystal Face Case,	keyless action,	in 14 carat gold case, plain, engraved or engine-turned	55
Do.	do.	do. do. stout cases	65
Do.	do.	do. 18 carat do.	85
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Hunting Case	keyless action,	in 14 carat case	70
Do.	do.	do. do. in stout case, extra finish	100
Do.	do	do. 18 carat, extra finish	120
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Half Hunting	do.	do. 14 carat case	75
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J.T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

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"If every Mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

London Medical Record says:—"It is retained when all other Foods are rejected."

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN & INVALIDS.

THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s., by Chemists, &c., everywhere; or free by Parcels Post, from F. B. BENGER & Co., Ld., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

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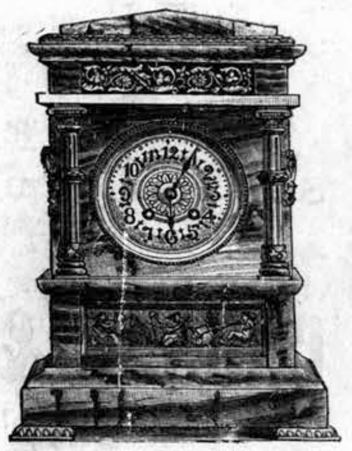

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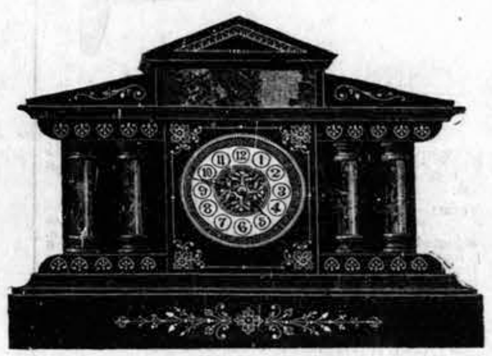
Height 13½ inches, width 10 inches.
Rs. 180, Cash.



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Height 13½ inches, width 17 inches.
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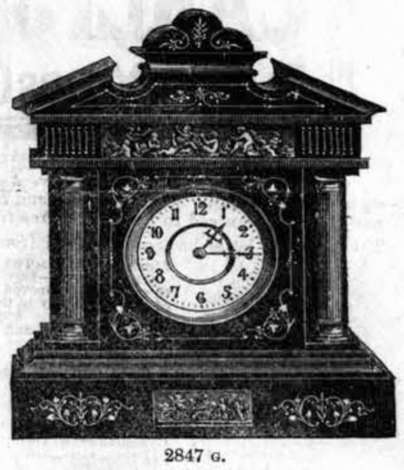

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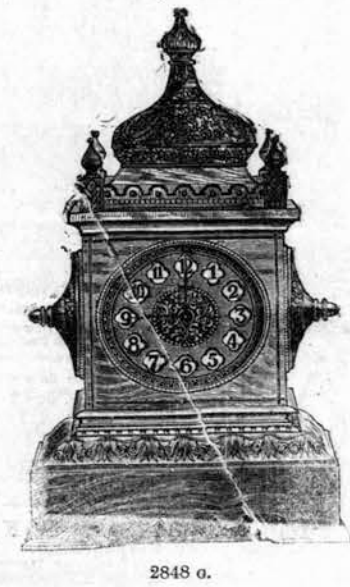

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PINK MARBLE, REAL GILT BRONZE MOUNTED STRIKING CLOCK, KEYLESS MOVEMENT.
Height 18 inches, width 10 inches.
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ALWAYS USE THE SAME BED FOR A CHILD AT HOME OR ABROAD.

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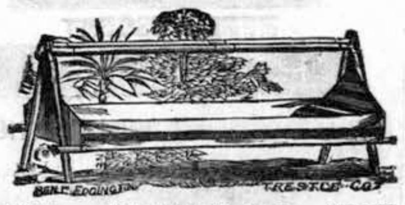
"SHAKESPEARE" COT

IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.



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This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling, or used as a litter.

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And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

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Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

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HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES *Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,* To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

EDWARDS & Co. 95, High Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Wholesale Agents for India—MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GRACE, ELEGANCE,

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PRETTY COMPLEXIONS,

SAY

The celebrated authority on such matters, are the necessaries of all gentlewomen. Where shall we look for beauty? In beautiful women, in soft, clear, faultless skins. How shall we obtain this? By using ANNA RUPPERT'S wonderful SKIN TONIC. Ladies, you would be surprised to see the great number of patients Mrs. RUPPERT have; even the specialists are now recommending this wonderful Tonic. SKIN TONIC is a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to remove discolourations, eruptions, &c.; even the most aggravated cases of eczema, acne, &c., soon yield to its powers.

SKIN TONIC is not a cosmetic, but a mild lotion; does not show during its use, but gradually clears and makes the skin firm, fresh, and youthful. One bottle will prove its efficacy, but usually it takes three to cure. Ladies, if you are troubled with excessive redness or coarseness of texture, &c., try it; be convinced it is no whitewash. Cannot be seen on the face more than water. Contains no oil, arsenic, &c., to injure; will not hurt a child's skin. Beneficial for gentlemen also.

SKIN TONIC sent all over the world. Price per bottle, 10s. 6d.; three bottles (a Cure), £1 5s. Postage to India, 1 bottle 2s.; 3 bottles 4s. Send for valuable particulars to

ANNA RUPPERT,
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